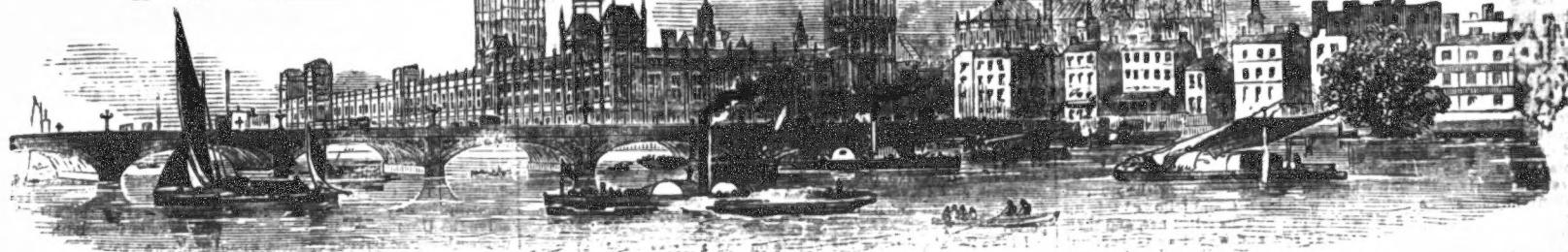


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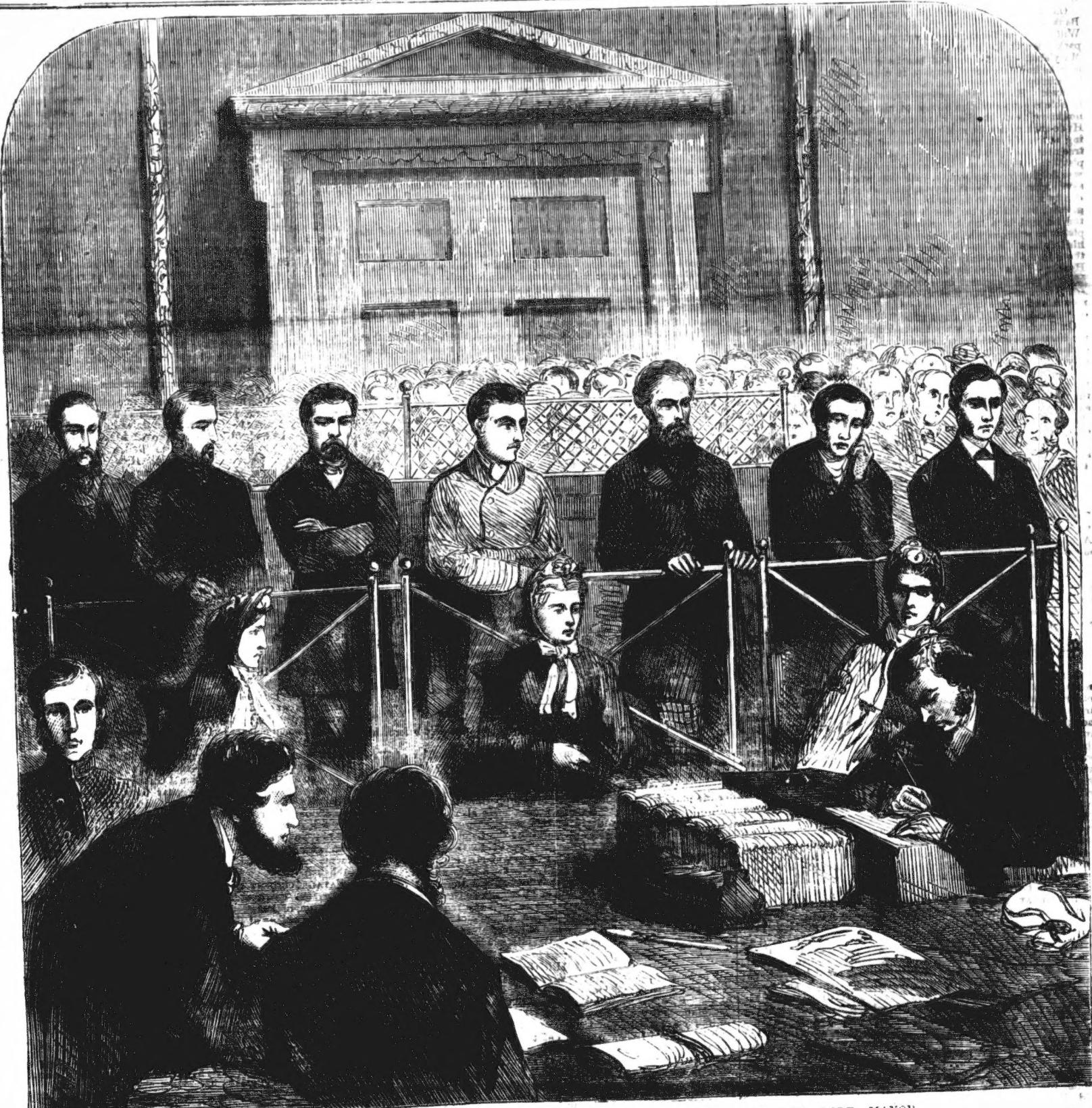
PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 93 —VOL. II. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865.

ONE PENNY.



THE RECENT CITY BURGLARIES.—EXAMINATION OF THE ACCUSED BEFORE THE LORD MAYOR.

Roberts.

Geoffrey.

Brewerton.

Casely.

Mrs. Geoffrey.

Brown.

Mrs. Brewerton.

Wilkinson.

Hurley.

Mrs. Casely.

Notes of the Week.

THE South-Western Bank, at Southampton, was broken into on Saturday night. The burglars got first into the adjoining premises of Mr. Cooksey, and broke open his Milliner's safe, taking all the money they found in it. They then broke open two doors and entered the bank. They broke open the cash-boxes, and were about to break into the strong room when it is supposed they were disturbed, as they left two large crowbars, some powerful wedges, and a lantern behind them. They took about £20 in money. The burglary was discovered next morning by Mr. Cooksey's servant going to his master's premises to feed the horses. No one sleeps on the premises, or near where the burglars were at work. A gang of burglars was captured a few weeks ago.

On Saturday night, a man named James Fox, a hawker of bric-a-brac, murdered his wife in Newcastle-on-Tyne. The murderer and his wife and family lived in a small miserable house in Ballin-gate, a spot inhabited by hawkers and others who gain a livelihood by vending small and portable articles. Both the murderer and his wife led a very unhappy life, and both were addicted to drink. Fox never gave his wife or family a penny, and she had to support herself by making and selling winter mats, and by renovating old clothes. It appears that he went home on Saturday night rather drunk, and began abusing his wife because she had not got ready his supper. He was rebuked, and the quarrel was continued more or less till nearly midnight, when, on further renewing the quarrel about the supper, he struck her with his fist, and followed this up by striking her on the head with a pan. This felled her, and then one of the sons, about nine years of age, and who was in bed, got up and left the house to fetch his brother, who lives close by. On the return of the brother he found that his mother was dead. Fox was then given into custody of the police, and on being charged with his crime, he only said, "I deny it." He, however, afterwards shewed contrition for his offence. The house in which the deed was committed is only about ten feet square, and served the family of man and wife and four children for every purpose. Fox and his wife are both fifty years of age.

On Monday evening an inquiry was held by Dr. Lankester, at the Bank of England Tavern, Paddington, respecting the death of Mr. William James Tobay, aged seventy-six, who shot himself in Hyde-park. Mr. C. T. Tetary said that deceased lived at No. 59 Great Marylebone-street. He had been a clerk, but for the last twelve months had been out of employ, in consequence of having broken his arm by a fall from a tax cart. The witness did not know how he lived. He was very desponding, as he was afraid he should not be able to get a situation owing to his age. He often said, "I do not know how I shall ever encounter poverty." Sergeant Sandford, Hyde-park constable, said that on the previous Wednesday evening at five o'clock, he found deceased seated on a bench under a tree near the White Lodge, Hyde-park. There was a discharged pistol in his right hand, and a loaded pistol lying at his feet. Blood was flowing from his mouth. He was unconscious, and was only saved from falling by the tree against which he leaned. He had evidently attempted to shoot himself with the pistol lying on the ground, but the cap had merely snapped. While being removed to the hospital in a cab he expired. Mr. J. Becker identified the pistols as weapons which deceased always kept by him, loaded, in his lodgings. He was so reserved that he used to communicate with those in the house only by such terms as the following:—"Mrs. Hacker, —Please give my fire a 'reviver' before you retire to rest." He was much depressed on account of being without a situation. Dr. Burton proved that the ball had penetrated the roof of deceased's mouth, and passed through the brain. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

On Sunday morning, when the mail train which leaves Ferryhill for Hartlepool about five o'clock arrived at the crossing of the Sunderland Railway, between Wingate and Castle Eden, the engine driver saw a tall man on the railway about sixty yards distant. He sounded the whistle, and the man deliberately knelt down between the rails and placed his head on one of the rails on which the train was proceeding with his face looking towards the engine, as though he was desirous of being decapitated. The whistle of the engine was kept blowing, and the break of the tender was put on, but the man heeded not the signal, and as the train was dashing forward, and almost upon him, he, from sudden impulse, made a spring forward, and the whole train passed over him, mangling his body in a most frightful manner.

THE EASTER MONDAY REVIEW.

The Secretary of State for War has approved a review of volunteers taking place at Brighton on Easter Monday, the 17th of April. Applications from corps of volunteers of attending this review must be made on the prescribed form (War-office form 1,629), through the lords-lieutenant of their respective counties, and delivered at the War-office on or before Wednesday, the 5th of April, after which date no further applications will be received. It is, however, particularly requested that commanding officers will make their applications as early as possible before the above date, as their doing so will greatly facilitate railway and other arrangements.

GEORGE ESKINE, Colonel.

War-office, March 20.

SEARCH FOR LEGAL DOCUMENTS IN A GRAVE.—There is a remarkable case pending in the Scotch courts (M'Leod v. Leslie and others) in which it is asserted by the plaintiff that a marriage contract of the late Mr. Leslie, of Denbigh, in Bangorshire, under which he and his children, as representing Mrs. Leslie, are entitled to a sum of £20,000, has been improperly concealed or destroyed. In the pleadings it was stated that a packet which from its size and shape, might have contained documents of the missing description was buried with Mr. Leslie in his coffin. The plaintiff maintains that he has proved his case by showing the tenor of the lost writings without the necessity of disturbing the grave, but left it to the court to determine for themselves whether such a step should be adopted. The court decided to have the grave opened, and have accordingly ordered the sheriff of Bangorshire "to take such steps, and after such notice as he shall consider proper, to have the grave of the deceased Hans George Leslie, opened, and to search for the parcel, and if found to examine the contents thereof, so as to ascertain whether it does or does not contain the writings, or either of them, and to report the result of the search."

THE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The opening of the ticket office on the 13th instant has been attended by a large amount of success. Applications for tickets were swarming the opening of the offices on Monday morning to a very considerable extent from all parts of the country, as well as from many places abroad. Paris, Nice, Amsterdam, Naples, Florence, and Rotterdam sent remittances. Scotland and Ireland sent over fifty applications for tickets. Cornwall and Northumberland were both well represented, and a considerable number came to hand from Brighton, Hastings, and other places on the south coast. The personal applications both at the Crystal Palace and at Exeter Hall were unusually numerous, especially at the former place, where, at one time, as many as 150 persons were waiting. A large number of clergymen, and many of the nobility and the leading gentry of the country, secured vouchers. Among these were Earl Powis, Lord Oyston, Duchess of Roxburgh, Baroness North, Earl St. Germans, Sir William Gunning, Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, Ladies Goldsmid, Balfour, Field, Wyndham, &c. The military were represented by several applications from Aldershot and Woolwich.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The affairs of M. de Morny, and his death, still continue the chief topic at Paris. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that to save him was beyond the power of human skill. His system had been for years weakened by a cancer of the pancreas, which affected the liver, and rendered his apparently robust frame incapable of resisting the most trifling disease. It seems that this fearful malady, besides occasioning great pain, occasionally systematically interferes with the process of nutrition, and leads to impoverishment of the blood. Even a slight cold, supervening when the body is thus debilitated, is likely to prove fatal. The grief of Madame de Morny is intense; it is said that she had all her hair cut off and laid in her husband's coffin. The Emperor called upon her personally to offer his condolence, and intimated that she might remain at the hotel of the presidency as long as she thought fit, but she declined the offer, and is very shortly to remove to a mansion in the Champs Elysées. Rumours vary as to the fortune of the late duke. Some value it as high as £800,000 sterling (twenty millions of francs), and the lowest estimate is about half that amount. The late duke was one of the largest owners of race-horses in France, and they are to be sold with all their continental engagements, and will doubtless fetch a large sum. He has, moreover, very extensive property at Sceaux and Dannemarie on the sea coast, and a large estate in Auvergne. His picture gallery is said to be worth £60,000, and will, it is, be purchased by the Emperor.

In the Senate, during the debate on the address, Cardinal Bonnchamps spoke as follows:—

"So if for two years the Italians keep quiet we leave Rome. Eh bien! Do you know what will happen fifteen days after the last French soldier has left Civita Vecchia? There will be a rising in Rome, for Rome is minded by the agents of revolution. The signal will be given, the beacon kindled, there will be a demonstration, the Pope will have no soldiers, or if he has them they will be useless. The revolutionists will go to Victor Emmanuel and tender him the keys of Rome; they will request him to sit in the Capitol. If the Pope stays, he is a prisoner. Could the Catholic world endure such a situation? And we French, what should we do? What difficulties would not meet us at such a crisis? If the Piedmontese have restored the States of the Church which they have stolen, would it be possible to induce them to abandon Rome? It is a false and intolerable position for us. But if we wish to return to Rome, why leave Rome? Events, however, will happen differently. The Pope will leave Rome; he will seek refuge—not, alas! again in hospitable France—he will go among our enemies; to Austria, to England. Malta is handy, and Russell has already offered it. Truly, senators, I love not England, for it has too often injured France; but I will do it the justice that its ministers are intelligent, and understand their own interests. Sometimes, too, England is generous; in one of these generous moments she will offer hospitality to the unhappy exiled Pontiff."

Here the Marquis de la Rochefoucauld interposed: "She has already done so." The cardinal continued:—

"I know from my province of Normandy, which has received the greatest hospitality and kindness, that the English are generous."

Marshal Count Regaud de St. Jean d'Angely: "The Emperor Napoleon tested the hospitality of England when at St. Helena." The Cardinal, bowing: "Therefore I dislike England."

M. Bonhag summed up the debate on this question, and demanded a vote of entire confidence in the Government, whose past conduct in Roman affairs was the guarantee of their judgment in that of the convention; and this vote he got by a large majority.

The deputation from the Senate to present the address of that body in reply to the Speech from the Throne was received on Monday by the Emperor. His Majesty replied as follows:—

"It is always a great satisfaction to me to see the acts of my Government properly appreciated by the first body of the State. Every year, at the commencement of the debates, a certain anxiety is at first felt. One would think that the divergence of opinion must prevent any common understanding. But soon truth forces itself into light; the clouds disperse, and the mind is reassured. Your almost unanimous vote on the Address has again shown the perfect union that exists between the Government and the deliberative assemblies. Do not let us regret those divergences of opinion so long as they allow us to concur in our own cause on the harmony which unites in one single thought of stability, order, and progress, the members of these bodies, who from their personal merits or past services have been selected as the choice either of the people or the Sovereign. Be, therefore, the interpreter to the Senate of my sentiments and my confidence in their enlightened and their patriotic."

The *Ateneo National* says:—"There has been much talk in Turin during the last few days of an interview which it is said is to take place at Lyons on the 15th of next April between the King of Italy and the Emperor of the French. The approaching journey which the Emperor is to make in the south of France supplies the opportunity for this meeting. What will be its object? The King of Italy, it is said, is inclined to resign his crown and abdicate in favour of Prince Humbert, who attained his majority on the 14th of this month. Before adopting this determination the King wished to confer with the Emperor. This, according to information which our Turin correspondent believes to be correct, is the real object of the approaching interview between the two sovereigns."

PRUSSIA.

The report of the committee on the budget was laid before the Chamber of Deputies on Monday.

During the debate on the military budget the Minister of War made a speech, in which he maintained the necessity for the reorganization of the army, and said that it was inexpedient to diminish the military forces of the country, either when on the war or the peace footing, on account of the proportionate strength of the French, Austrian, and Russian armies. He also declared that a three years' term of military service was indispensable, and considered the present system of recruiting the Landwehr and the reserve insufficient for the defence of Prussia. In this conviction he had been strengthened by a visit to a neighbouring country. The Government desired to make the Landwehr a force supplementary to the army. Theoretically they recognized the right of the Chamber to vote the budget, and had fixed the estimates as low as possible. Should the house refuse to vote the required reform, Prussia would then no longer be the bulwark of Germany, and they might look forward to the end of her greatness. The demands of the Government were made in the interests of the country.

AMERICA.

The news from America is very conflicting, and comparatively little is known of the movements of the Federal or Confederate forces. Deserters confirm the capture of Charlottesville by General Sheridan. They say he captured General Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1,800 men. Four brigades were reported as being sent to Lynchburg, to get there before Sheridan, if possible.

No further confirmation of these reports has been received, and they are not now generally believed. Advices from Harper's Ferry make no mention of any engagement whatever. According to the reports of deserters, confirmed by refugees, the battle took place on the 2nd inst. Advices from Winchester to the evening of the 3rd mention no battle, but state that General Sheridan had gone up the

valley with a large cavalry force, having Generals Merritt, Devens, Custer, Forsyth, and Gibbs in subordinate command. No information whatever of the expedition has been received at Winchester since its departure from that point.

On page 641 will be found two illustrations of scenes of the war. One of them, wounded officers on board ship at Charleston, and the other a sketch of deserted earthworks before that city, recently captured by the Federals.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

The following is the full text of President Lincoln's inaugural address:—"Fellow countrymen,—At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than at first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of the course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper; now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have constantly been called forth concerning every point and place of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as myself. It is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With a high hope for the future, no prediction in that regard is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to save the Union without war, insurgents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war, seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide the country by negotiation. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God. Each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both cannot be answered; that of neither has been answered fully, for the Almighty has His own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offences; for it must needs be that offences come, but woe unto that man by whom the offence cometh.' If we shall suppose American slavery one of those offences which in the professed of God must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as was due to those by whom the offence came, we shall not discern that there is any departure from those divine attributes which believers in the living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if it be God's will that it continue until the wealth piled by bondmen by 250 years' unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be repaid by another drawn with the sword, as was said 3,000 years ago, so ill must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for those who shall have borne the battle, and for their widows and orphans. And with all this let us strive after a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

HONEST OLD ABE.—He is a most remarkable man. He may seem to be the most credulous, docile, and pliable of backwoodsmen, and yet when he puts his foot down he puts it down firmly, and cannot be budged. He has proved himself, in his quiet way, the keenest of politicians, and more than a match for his wildest antagonists in the arts of diplomacy. He upsets, without an effort, the most formidable obstacles of caucuses and congresses, and seems to enjoy as a good joke the astonishment of his friends and enemies. Plain common sense, a kindly disposition, a straightforward purpose, and a shrewd perception of the ins and outs of poor weak human nature, have enabled him to master difficulties which would have swamped almost any other man. Thus to-day, with the most chearing prospects before him, this extraordinary rascal enters upon his second term the unquestioned master of the situation in reference to American affairs at home and abroad.—*New York Herald*, March 4.

THE NEW FRENCH SENATORS.—The following are some biographical details concerning the four members just appointed to the Senate:—M. Davienné was born in 1800. He was appointed Judge-Auditor at Lyons in 1825, and has been successively counsellor at the court of that city, president at the Civil Tribunal of Lyons, Procureur-General at Bordeaux and Lyons, and is now first president of the Imperial Court of Paris. He was deputy for the Rhone from 1841 to 1848. General Mellinet was born at Nantes, and served as sub-lieutenant when hardly fifteen years old before Metz, where he was wounded. He afterwards went through the campaign in Spain, took part in several expeditions in Algeria, and defeated Bou-Maza at Mostaganem; named colonel in 1846, and general of brigade in 1850. He commanded a brigade of the Imperial Guard at Sebastopol, and was wounded in the first assault of the Malakoff. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Seine-et-Oise at the elections of 1863, and is now commander of the National Guard of the Seine. M. Chevruan is a native of Belleville, near Paris, where he was born in 1825. He was occupied in literary pursuits until 1849, when he was appointed prefect of the Ardèche. On December 2 1852, he was called to the post of Secretary-General at the Ministry of the Interior, and was in 1853 named Counsellor of State. He has since been successively prefect of the Loire Inferior and of the Rhone. A complete biography of General Fleury has already been published.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HUNTING FIELD.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Tomlinson, son of Mr. W. J. Tomlinson, of Fulwood park, Aigburth, who died on Friday evening, at the village of Cheshire, near Chester, from severe internal injuries, sustained while hunting with Sir Watkin Wynne's hounds. The meet was Alderley; the cover drawn Royal. The fox made towards Cheshire, and about half a mile from there, in rounding the bend of a sow field—and no apparent obstacle—his horse pitched on his head, and caused Mr. Tomlinson to be thrown with violence on the back when on the ground. Dr. Manisty, of Gresford, who was out, instantly attended him, and although medical aid was at once rendered from Liverpool and Chester, he gradually sank. The loss of the deceased gentleman will be deeply felt by many friends.—*Liverpool Courier*.

HOGMAN'S TEA is choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome to use. These advantages have secured for this Tea a general popularity. It is sold in packets by 2,280 Agents.—[Advertisement.]

NO SEWING COMPLETE without a WILLOX AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable, and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family Machine. Expects free on application at 185, Regent-street.—[Advertisement.]

General News.

The Prince of Wales will be the guest of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant during his brief visit to Ireland. His royal highness is expected to arrive in Dublin on the evening of the 8th of May, and on the following day will open the Exhibition. During the stay of the Prince, which, we regret to learn, will be limited to three days, he will be entertained by the Lord-Lieutenant at a ball. There will also be a ball given in the Mansion House in honour of his royal highness, and a *soiree* in the Exhibition building.—*Dublin Express.*

A ST. PETERSBURG letter says:—"The contagious malady which has been for some time raging in the Russian capital is acquiring fearful proportions. Several hundreds are being carried off daily. The hygienic measures prescribed by the committee of public health have been but of little avail. The same epidemic fever has appeared at Moscow, and there are fears that, from the prompt communication which at the present moment exists between St. Petersburg and Warsaw, the malady may reach the latter city, and then spread over the rest of Europe."

A LETTER from Berlin states that the relations between Lord Napier, the English ambassador at Berlin (who has just arrived there from England), and M. von Bismarck, the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs are anything but cordial. It is further stated that Lord Napier, wishing to have an interview with M. von Bismarck, called at the latter's residence, and was informed that he was at home, but could see no one. Hereupon his excellency, as the letter states, entered the minister's room unannounced. Nothing is known as to the conversation which ensued, but on the departure of his excellency M. von Bismarck required the porter and the clerks to draw up and sign a declaration of the unlooked-for visit which had been received.

MAJOR M. QUEEN has been appointed Military Knight of Windsor.

The banking business of Messrs. Galt, Marten, and Co., having been amalgamated with that of Messrs. Horries, Farquhar, and Co., the premises in Old Bond-street lately occupied by the first firm have been taken by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill.

THE PARIS PRESS says:—"The Prince Imperial has received for the celebration of his birthday the grand cordon of the Danish Order of the Elephant with a host of foreign decorations."

THE MONSIEUR DE SOIR says that the Emperor had distributed gifts to all the children in the asylums on the Prince Imperial's birthday. The loyal journal adds that the said children were "very grateful."

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE says: it is believed that the creation of a number of new peers may be expected before the dissolution of the present parliament. Amongst the gentlemen whose names are freely mentioned are Sir Francis Baring, M.P., Mr. Somerville Beaumont, M.P., Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., and Mr. Henry Herbert, M.P. Mr. Mackinnon's name has now appeared in every list of expectant peers for many years.

THE REV. MARKBY J. T. BOYS, late archdeacon at Bombay, has been appointed to the incumbency of All Saints, Clapham-park.

A PUBLIC dinner to Captain Burton, on his leaving England for South America, is to come off on Tuesday, April 4th.

LORD WROUGHTON, according to the last letters received from Caunes, is in remarkable good health. The noble and learned lord is not expected to leave his chateau, for Paris, till the close of the ensuing month, and will, therefore, not be in London before May.

MUSIFCENT BEQUESTS—Miss Julia Olivia Brodie, of No. 7, York-place, Portman-square, lately deceased, has left the following legacies:—Royal National Lifeboat Institution, £400; the Cripples' Home Refuge, Infant Nursery, and Laundry, Marylebone-road, £300; British Orphan Asylum, Slough, £300; Idiot's Home, Bedhill, £200; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, £200; Infirmary for Consumption, at 26, Margaret street, Cavendish-square, £200; Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children, Edward-street, Portman-square, £200; Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road, £100; Establishment for Invalid Gentlewomen, 1, Upper Harley-street, £200; Sailors' Orphan Girls' School, Hampstead, £100; Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, £100; Orphan Girls' Home, Oxford-street, £50; Governess's Benevolent Institution, £50; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, £50; St. George's Hospital, £100; Middlesex Hospital, £100; University College Hospital, £100; Guy's Hospital, £100; Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, £100; Church Penitentiary Association, Lincoln's-inn-fields, £200; St. Marylebone Charity School for Girls, £200.

STRANGE CHARGE OF ARSON.—A very respectable young man, a farmer, was indicted at the Huntingdon Assizes on Saturday, before the Lord Chief Justice, on a charge of arson. Three charges of this nature have been made against him, but in one case the grand jury threw out the bill. With respect to the first charge it was proved that on the night of October the 4th a fire originated in some out-buildings belonging to the prisoner, which spread to an adjoining farm, and destroyed some £200 worth of property. Prisoner was the first to announce the outbreak, and the chief evidence against him was that relative to his own contradictory and apparently false statement respecting it at and after the fire. On the other hand, there appeared to be an absence of motive to the commission of the act, his own premises not being insured, and running great risk of participating in the general destruction. After his lordship had summed up, the jury at once returned a verdict of "Not guilty." No evidence was offered on the other charge, and prisoner was acquitted upon that also.

SINGULAR CASE OF ROBBERY AND FORGERY.—A remarkable charge of forging and uttering a bank draft was heard before the Liverpool police magistrates on Saturday. It appears that on the 11th of August, 1863, a draft for £335 was abridged from a letter addressed to Mr. John Bacon, of Liverpool. On the same day the draft was cashed with Mr. Bacon's name appended, which, of course, had been forged. Last year two of the notes which had been obtained in payment of the draft were cashed. One was for £10, and the other for £100; and another £100 note was offered to a bullion dealer by the prisoner. The case was remanded.

UNPARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE.—During a discussion lately in the Lower House, Quebec, Mr. Dufresne and the Hon. Mr. Courchene had some angry words. The former uncovertly called the latter "a liar," when the insulted member struck his antagonist in the face. Great excitement and confusion ensued, and the galleries, and even reporters' benches, were cleared. In endeavouring to prevent a further breach of parliamentary etiquette the friends of Mr. Dufresne, who came to the rescue, got, it is said, roughly handled. An apology was finally made to the house for having committed a gross breach of its privileges, an apology which the house accepted on the motion of Mr. Attorney-General Cartier.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—A Wisconsin paper says that the oldest man in the world is now living in Caledonia, in that State. His name is Joseph Crete, and his age is one hundred and thirty-nine years. He has lived in Wisconsin more than a century, and was first married in New Orleans, one hundred and nine years ago. Some years afterwards he settled at Prairie du Chien, while Wisconsin was yet a province of France. Before the Revolutionary war he was employed to carry letters between Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. It is but a few years ago that he was called as a witness in the Circuit Court, in a case involving the title to certain real estates at Prairie du Chien, to give testimony in relation to events that transpired eighty years before. He now resides with a daughter by his third wife, who is over seventy years of age.

THE JEWEL ROBBERIES IN THE CITY.

On Thursday, David Roberts, William Henry Giffrey, alias Parker; Thomas Casely, Thomas Brewerton, alias "Velvet Ned"; James Hurley, William Brown, alias "Savvy"; Frederick William Wilkinson, alias "Carrotty Fred"; Ann Casely, Louise Brewerton, and Martha Giffrey, in all ten prisoners, were placed at the bar of the Mansion House, for further examination, on the charge of being concerned in the recent burglaries committed in the City of London.

The public interest manifested to see the prisoners as they were set down from the prison van had not in the least abated, for long before eleven o'clock, the hour they were expected to arrive from Newgate, the approaches to the Mansion House were densely crowded; and later in the morning every inch of standing room in the court became thickly tenanted with persons curious to hear the proceedings.

Mr. G. Lewis, jun., appeared for the prosecution; Roberts and all the female prisoners were defended by Mr. Bard; Mr. Davis (from the office of Mr. Howell) was present to watch the case on behalf of Messrs. Bannoch, warehousemen, of Wood-street, Cheshire; and Mr. Webb, of Euston-road, watched the proceedings on his own behalf.

The prisoners were placed at the bar at twelve o'clock. As last week, the three females looked exceedingly ill, especially Mrs. Jeffreys, who was in tears during the best part of the examination. On the other hand, the male prisoners appeared just the same, and equally indifferent to their position.

The Lord Mayor presided, and several gentlemen were accommodated with seats on the bench.

Mr. Lewis applied for a remand, on the ground that certain witnesses were not forthcoming whose evidence was essential to the completion of the prosecution.

Mr. Pater (instructed by Mr. Davis, of Cheshire) stated that Messrs. Bannoch had been robbed of £700 worth of silk, and that if his lordship would remand the prisoners for a week he believed he would be able to show that some of them were concerned in the robbery.

Mr. Lewis said he would first of all like to complete the prosecution, and if his lordship would remand the prisoners he would be quite prepared to go on with the prosecution.

The Lord Mayor said he was very desirous of doing anything that would facilitate the prosecution, and would, therefore, remand the prisoners.

Before leaving the dock Casely and Giffrey affectionately kissed their wives, and bade them "cheer up," as they were "all right."

[The first illustration this week contains faithful likenesses of this celebrated gang of alleged burglars.]

MURDER IN A HAREM AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

WE read in the *Levant Herald* of the 8th:—"The house of Ahmed Effendi, an *ayyub* at the Porc, residing at Scutari, has, during the recent Hamzan, been the scene of a sad tragedy. It appears that an Arab slave, purchased twelve years ago, and now seventeen years of age, formed part of the Effendi's household, and for some time past has been earnestly entreating the family to grant him his freedom. He so far succeeded as to obtain a promise that he should be set free during the Baram. The Effendi's wife, while agreeing to this arrangement, proposed to delay the event till summer, when they could set his entry into freedom with the same festivities that were intended to celebrate her son's marriage, which was then to take place. Sullen and incensed at this delay, the slave took advantage of the absence of his master and the whole of the household—except the harem and himself—at mosque, to enter the harem, and deliberately strangle his mistress. The cunning savage then hastened to meet his master, whom he encountered at the mosque door, and told out loud that he had done his bidding in murdering his mistress. Accompanied by the police and many other persons the Effendi hurried home, and on entering the harem, truly enough found the corpse of his murdered wife. The slave then asked his master's thanks for having so well executed his bidding. Under this charge the bereaved Effendi was taken prisoner by the police, and remained in the common prison till the authorities had fully investigated the tragic affair. The charge of the slave was made with much ingenuity and persistence, and it was only by a chain of fortuitous circumstances that the Effendi was able to establish his innocence beyond doubt; when of course he was set at liberty, and sentence of death by hanging was passed against the murderer. The latter, as is the custom, was on three days of last week marched between two police officers through the streets of Scutari, bearing before him a placard setting forth the crime he had been found guilty of, and the judgment passed upon him; and the authorities only await the necessary firmans for carrying it into execution. This dreadful crime has cast a sad gloom over Scutari, extending far beyond the roof under which it was perpetrated. The murdered lady exercised an unusual amount of charity towards her poorer neighbours, twenty-five families of whom were in a great measure dependent on her bounty during the indement season; in the month of Hamzan her benevolence took a still wider range, and many are the desolate hearts to whom the Baram just closed, in consequence of her death, brought none of its wonted enjoyments."

FEARFUL EXECUTION AT DURHAM.

THE other morning, Matthew Atkinson, who murdered his wife at Spenn, near Winstanley, on the night of the 17th of December, was executed in front of the county prison at Durham. The execution was appointed to take place at eight o'clock, and a moment after the clock struck the culprit, attended by the chaplain and prison officials, mounted the scaffold. The prisoner prayed fervently while the executioner, Askern, was engaged in adjusting the ropes and placing the white cap over his face. At a signal from the undersheriff that the chaplain retired, and the drop fell. The rope, however, snapped close to the nose. The excitement among the multitude who had assembled to witness the execution was intense. The prisoner fell a distance of about fifteen feet, and it was thought that, if not killed, he must at all events be considerably injured by the fall. About twenty minutes afterwards a workman appeared on the scaffold and replaced the drop, and soon afterwards the hangman reappeared and attached a new rope to the beam. A few minutes afterwards the condemned man a second time ascended the scaffold, with a firm step, apparently none the worse for the fall he had received.

The deadly pallor which overspread his features when he ascended the scaffold on the first occasion seemed to have disappeared, and the murderer placed himself beneath the drop without assistance and seemed anxious to give the executioner as little trouble as possible. Askern performed his office with great celerity, and in less than a minute Atkinson had ceased to exist. The body, after hanging an hour, was interred in the prison yard.

BROTHER IGNATIUS—Brother Ignatius has given notice that a forty hours' prayer will be commenced at the Norwich monastery, on the 29th. The prayers to be made with perpetual adoration of the blessed sacrament, and "the sacred host will be taken from the tabernacle and enthroned upon the altar." The forty hours' prayer and adoration will be conducted in silence, a certain number taking their turns before the altar and to succeed one another. The public will be allowed to come in, and any person subscribing £1 for the new church which the brethren of the English Order of St. Benedict propose to erect in Norwich will be prayed for during the forty hours.

THE GALE OF SUNDAY.

SIXTY COAL-LADEN BARGES SUNK IN THE THAMES.

THE fearful gale which raged throughout the whole of Sunday occasioned a serious loss of property in that part of the River Thames known as Bugesby's Hole, between Blackwall Point and Charlton. A large derrick belonging to Messrs. Cory and Co., the coal merchants, which is used for discharging screw colliers and other vessels laden with coal from the North, was moored in about the middle of Bugesby's Hole, near in to the south shore, and as the craft is put into lighters for the purpose of conveying it to the different wharves above the bridge the craft lie off to moorings in the roadstead, near the derrick, laid down by the firm. It is stated that about sixty loaded barges were so moored when the storm set in on Saturday evening, some of the craft being laid together. On Sunday morning, when the gale had considerably increased, the barges were seen to be labouring severely. As the wind blew in fearful gales with a force of about a hurricane, the water dashed over into the barges in large quantities, and it was evident that they were fast settling down. At length they began to disappear. At times two or three would go down together, some dragging others more loaded. The crews of the collier ships, which were lying in the section near, could see the barges founder one after another, but could render no aid with a view of retrieving them.

By nightfall the whole of the fifty or sixty barges had disappeared, and the damage to the craft and the loss of coal must amount to a very considerable sum. It is stated that the barges, after having been loaded from the derrick, have been in the habit of laying in the roadstead for several days, sometimes a fortnight, before they went up to the wharves of the purchasers, and that this practice is attended with some risk when they lie for any long period in so exposed a position as Bugesby's Hole.

Fortunately the barges have gone down in a spot rather out of the navigation, but the Thames Conservancy, and a steamer, with the harbour masters, were early at the scene, with a view to preventing any accident to the passing shipping, and to see to the early lifting of the barges. Some hundreds of tons of coal must be lying at the bottom of the river in the barge roadstead near the derrick. Many of the sunken craft belonged to Messrs. Elmore and Scott, eleven to Mr. Williams, and the remainder to other large barge owners.

On land, the gale, which commenced on Sunday morning, lasted the whole of that night, and throughout Monday, doing, as it did the previous day, an incalculable amount of mischief. About half-past twelve o'clock on Monday the inhabitants of St. Bride's churchyard, Fleet-street, were greatly alarmed at hearing a loud crash. It appears the high wind had blown from the steeples of the church one of the ornamental acorns, weighing about a quarter of a cwt. The stone fell upon the roof of the vestry room, breaking through the ceiling, and fell upon the floor.

Mrs. Goode, the sextoness, had been lighting the fire just before, and fortunately had gone into the porch to procure a broom, or she might have been killed, for the distance the stone fell was about 200 feet, and when it reached the ground it was actually split into three or four pieces. A long range of wooden hoarding in front of some buildings at St. Mary's, Newington, was blown down by the gale, and sent completely over the footpath, and a female passing at the time had a narrow escape of being killed. The trees in the parks at the West-end have had branches broken off. The market and flower gardens in the neighbourhood of Chiswick have suffered severely, and the coverings thrown over the plants to protect them from the cold were all blown away and many of the apple and pear trees were broken short off. Conservatories and greenhouses have had all the glass demolished. The scene both above and below bridge on the River Thames throughout the day can with difficulty be described, for coal barges were kept dashing against each other, small craft were broken from their moorings and carried away by the tide.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Shields, March 19.

One of the most terrific gales we have had this winter has been encountered upon our coast to-day. It has blown from S.E. for the last twenty-four hours. Several hundred ships have run for the rocks this day. The schooner *Quickstep*, of Exeter, is coming into harbour shifted her ballast, was thrown by the sea on to her broadside, and it was thought she would founder in this crippled state. However, she was driven by the force of the wind and sea into port, where she was safe. Her mate is drowned and his brother badly hurt. A Yarmouth schooner—name unknown—has lost her mate overboard. The most tragical scene, however, of the day's storm occurred at four o'clock this afternoon. A coal-laden brig, the *Burton*, of Colchester, was driven to the north end of the harbour and struck on the foundation of the North Pier. The Life-guard Brigade fired a line between her masts; the crew had taken to the rigging. While a sailor lad was endeavouring to lay hold of the rocket line the vessel knocked her bottom out, fell to pieces, and drowned all hands, except the mate, in the presence of thousands of spectators who crowded the pier. The mate, George Hassell, was picked up floating upon a deck plank by the *Constance* lifeboat belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution, and stationed at Tynemouth. He was very much exhausted when landed, but he has recovered. The lifeboat was on the spot within ten or twelve minutes after the brig had struck, but the vessel broke up so quickly that the remainder of the crew followed her perished before assistance could possibly reach them. The body of Miss Jane Ferguson, who was lost in the *St. Swithin*, a shipwreck four months ago, was picked up to-day. It has been identified by a ticket issued to her at Aberdeen. No more casualties since dark. Weather still awfully stormy. Wind east.

It has been blowing a gale from E.S.E. all night, with a high sea (writes P. J. Missent, Esq.) As the brig *Burton*, of Hartlepool, coal-laden, was coming in this morning, about nine o'clock, in charge of a pilot, a sea struck her and carried away her steering wheel, injuring the man at the helm. She was then driven on to the stones, south of the North pier. The *Constance* lifeboat, of the National Institution, stationed here, was at once manned and launched in a very heavy sea. She soon reached the vessel, and succeeded in taking off the captain, crew, and pilot, including the injured man, in all eight men. The *Shield* boat came down to the inside of the bar shortly after.

THE GARTOTTER'S ACT.—It will be remembered that in the session of 1858 an act was passed punishing with flogging attempts at robbery with violence. A parliamentary return just issued shows that in the first year of its operation nineteen persons were flogged in England under this Act. The return gives the numbers thus:

Three at Coldbath-fields prison, one at Horseshoe-lane Gaol, three at Kirkdale (Liverpool), one at Salford New Bailey, four in Birmingham Borough Prison, four in Leeds Gaol, one in the County Gaol at Reading, and two at Durham, all flogged by order of judges at the assizes or Central Criminal Court. The severest sentence since

was one passed at Liverpool Assizes in August, 1868, when the judge sentenced a young man of nineteen to four years' penal servitude, and fifty lashes were given, the man being then taken down by the order of the surgeon.

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THE AMERICAN WAR.—WOUNDED OFFICERS ON BOARD SHIP FROM CHARLESTON. (See page 642.)



THE AMERICAN WAR.—DESERTED EARTHWORK BEFORE CHARLESTON. (See page 642.)

THE BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

A VISIT to this admirable institution fully repays any one interested in the spread of philanthropy or the arrest of disease. Whether we consider the magnitude and terrible character of the evil with which it is designed to grapple, the completeness of its internal arrangements, or the amount of good it annually effects, the Brompton Hospital is entitled to a foremost place among the many noble charities bearing testimony to the pity and benevolence of our land. At this particular time, too, when the delight and excitement caused by the recent royal visit are still fresh upon the minds both of patients and officers, a peculiar interest pertains both to conversation with its inmates and the inspection of their wards. The kind sympathy shown by the Queen, the particularity of her questions, and the unfeigned womanly interest she displayed, are being now eagerly commented on by many who are, humbly speaking, beyond the reach of earthly skill. The "Victoria" in the visitors' book—the manner, appearance, and demeanour of the Queen—the very chair she sat in—the wards and galleries she traversed and the thresholds she crossed, have been all topics of unbounded interest within the walls of the hospital, and a fillip has been given to many a poor invalid by this unexpected and unthought-of break in the necessarily monotonous routine of sick-room life.

The visitor, following in the wake of her Majesty, enters the precincts of the hospital by the lodge-gate in the Brompton-road, and after crossing the well-tilled and tastefully laid out grounds passes by the central hall, and proceeds to the stern door, which is for the use of the household, and for the friends of the in-door patients, who are permitted to visit them on the afternoon of Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday in each week. Once inside the building, the perfection of the arrangements for warming and ventilation is very marked. From the lofty well-proportioned committee-room

mirable adaptation to the requirements of the patients it would be superfluous to comment. By an ingenious process the steam which heats the water for the baths turns the roasting spit, grinds the coffee, and raises one lift which takes up the patients' meals hot from the kitchen to the wards, and another whereby the feebles are conveyed to and from the galleries to the basement, so that they may, when their case permits it, enjoy the garden and fresh air, in Bath chairs or otherwise, without the fatigue—which would frequently amount to prohibition—of ascending or descending the stairs. The monster gridiron, wherein from twenty to thirty invalids' chops may be seen cooking at one time—the spit just named, with perhaps a dozen to twenty joints gaily twirling before a substantial acreage of fire—the large steam cupboard-oven, from the door of which, when opened for your inspection, a mighty blast of white vapour issues forth, rushing madly to the ceiling as if to form an artificial cloud-land, and wherein potatoes are being rapidly converted into veritable balls of flour, and tasty little *plats* for delicate appetites are being tenderly perfected—the row of vast boilers, each holding fourteen gallons, and remaking the locker-on of Morganiæ and the Forty Thieves, every one of which is reserved for its specific purpose, as milk, coffee, chocolate, farinaceous puddings, broths, and stewed meats, wherefrom it is never perverted—the larger coppers, to which the boilers just described are in size as is a parched pea to an ostrich egg, and in which many joints are placidly reclining in a congealed ocean of savoury jelly—the dairy and bread-room, with its immense marble tanks of richly creaming milk, its carefully modulated currents of cold air, its plenteous store of avated loaves, and its well-iced moulds of butter—all testify to the thoughtful care and minute consideration with which sickly appetites are tempted, and the generous liberality with which invalid tables are supplied. In the dispensary again, where a number of assistants are busily engaged in making up prescriptions

instances the disease, having been grappled with early, had received a substantial check.

GATHERING THE EGGS OF LAPWINGS IN FRIESLAND.

The lapwings, birds of passage, come in troops every year to lay their eggs in the vast meadows of Friesland. The eggs are much sought after by the inhabitants, and are regarded as a most delicious food. Seeking for the eggs is a very remunerative occupation, and every one who chooses can obtain an ample store. These birds, which in certain countries are considered delicacy, are not themselves much sought after in Holland; their eggs alone are thought worthy of being hunted for. As soon as this hunting is terminated, the birds are allowed to live in peace, and no murderous hand seeks to destroy them.

The arrival of these birds does not take place till the plain of verdure, usually covered with water, gradually casts aside its liquid mantle, and shows the vegetation once more bursting forth; but to accelerate at certain points the departure of the waters, little windmills are built, which one sees here and there, and which are used to draw off the water from the inundated meadows. The Archimedes wheel, which occupies the whole interior of the mill, is placed on the level of the mass of water to be drawn off, and at every turn which it makes on its axis, it takes up a considerable quantity, which it empties into a conduit leading by declivity to a canal raised many feet above the mass of the water. These little mills are in full activity as soon as spring approaches, the time when the cattle once more go back to the prairies. A certain period is fixed for seeking the eggs of the lapwing; from the 1st of April to the end of May. As soon as this period is over, it is expressly forbidden to



GATHERING THE EGGS OF LAPWINGS IN FRIESLAND.

—where the original charter deed, with its signatories of the late Prince Consort, of three successive Dukes of Norfolk, of Lister, Sir John Forbes, and others, holds honoured place—to the principal hall, gaiced after every nook and corner of the building has been seen, and where the framed list of legacies and benefactions includes more than one item of small amount, but which represented the worldly all of some poor patient determined to do his or her utmost to mark the gratitude felt for benefits reaped—from the extremity of this vast pile to the other—there is not the faintest suspicion of windy draughtiness on the one hand, or of a vitiated atmosphere on the other. This is due to the admirable precautions taken. One half the hospital is warmed by air heated by passing through Dr. Arnott's apparatus and then conducted by air channels through the wards and corridors; while the valves in the chimneys and open fire-places provide for its ventilation. The remainder is heated by pipes of warm water, while an extracting shaft, heated with steam, takes off the vitiated air by large ducts, plentifully inter-posed throughout the building. Of the result of this apparently complex, but really simple arrangement, it would be difficult to speak too highly. The atmosphere of the vast house is thus made uniformly mild, and its beneficial effect upon the sensitive lungs of the poor people inhaling it is best evidenced by the comparative rarity of the hacking, dreadful cough with which all who have visited consumptive patients are so painfully familiar. During a visit of some hours' duration, this immunity from one of the most affecting of sounds was especially noteworthy, and this efficacy of the purifying steam shafts is to the full as noteworthy as is the comprehensive excellence of the steam-cooking and general apparatus. This is seen at work in the kitchen and its outlying tributaries. These rooms are built outside the hospital, with which, however, they communicate by passage and stairs. Upon their scrupulous cleanliness and ad-

and apportioning does, means are equally adapted to the desired end. Up the stairs to the first floor, and we traverse the Victoria Gallery, so called after her Majesty, who is the patron of the charity, and one of its earliest friends, and subsequently on the same floor the Jenny Lind Gallery, named after Madame Goldsmith, who by devoting the entire proceeds of a morning concert to the hospital handed over to the committee more than £600, and enabled them to commence building their east wing. That this lady's interest in the institution is sustained is proved by the fact that three years ago she supplemented her previous munificent donation by giving the committee £900, being the gross receipts taken at an oratorio in which she sang at Exeter Hall. These galleries, as well as the wards on either side of them, are devoted to female patients. Both corridors and rooms are kept at the same temperature, and are plentifully provided with well-cushioned seats, easy couches, and moveable tables. Chairs on wheels for such poor creatures, upon which the relinque hand of death is unmistakably laid—eyes of painful brilliance, gazing with wistful steadfastness at the ceiling, or beyond it, as if the soul within were silently but eagerly awaiting its readiness to depart—white, attenuated and transparently fragile hands twitching half convulsively, half mechanically at the bedclothes, and that nameless air of lassitude and exhaustion, that shrinking and shrivelling up of the figure so terribly impressive to an initiated eye, are to be seen; but they by no means make up the bulk of the patients, and are, indeed, the exception rather than the rule. The great majority of the people we saw were benefiting from the treatment and regimen they were undergoing, and in many

disturb these birds. Their eggs, besides, are worthless at the end of May, and it would be very cruel, after having harassed them during two months, to tear from them, without pity and without any useful object, their last hope.

But as the meadows in this country are divided by numerous canals, for health's sake, as well as to enclose them within invariable limits, the men who employ themselves in seeking the eggs are armed with long and strong sticks, which serve them to cross the broad ditches which they continually meet. Nothing arrests or suspends for a moment their operations. They go straight to their object without winding lengthily and wearisomely about.

These sticks have at one end of their extremities, that which penetrates into the water, a round flat piece, eight or ten inches broad, which fastening on the mud when the egg-hunter wishes to pass from one bank of the canal to the other, hinders the stick from sinking too far down.

The men who gather the eggs with so much care and persistence put them into a little net in the form of a bag, which they place round their hat; and they are skilful enough to prevent the eggs from being broken, in spite of the movement's often violent enough, which they are obliged to make when crossing the canal.

In our engraving the jawbone of a whale is seen. This is placed in the meadows for the cattle to rub themselves on, in the absence of trees. The preference given to the jawbone over wood arises from the fatty matter which it contains, and which helps to preserve it; but to keep it from decaying it is from time to time painted.

JEMMY GRIMSHAW.—Lord Stamford has engaged this celebrated light-weight jockey, at a salary of £1,000 per annum. The Marquis of Hastings was in treaty for him, but Lord Stamford's offer being twice the amount tendered by the Marquis, Jemmy closed with him at once.—*The Field.*

The Court.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred was present at the service in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, on Sunday afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise attained her 17th year on Saturday, when the event was celebrated at Windsor with the customary rejoicing.

Immediately after Easter her Majesty the Queen and members of the royal family will leave Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace, where the Court will remain a fortnight.—*Court Journal*.

We understand that, in consequence of the probable occurrence during the summer of an event which will fill all loyal subjects with joy, her Royal Highness Princess Alice of Hesse, or the Princess Helena, will hold drawing rooms for her Majesty during the season, and thereby spare the fatigue to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who will only hold the next drawing room.—*Court Paper*.

We understand that Earl Cowley is likely to receive the Order of the Garter.

The Prince of Wales went to the House of Lords on Monday afternoon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with the Duchess of Inverness, at Kensington Palace, on Monday evening.

ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.

A ROMANTIC elopement recently took place at a little market-town on the borders of Hampshire. The following particulars, which have been obtained from reliable authority, will no doubt prove interesting:—It appears that in the town alluded to a young gentleman closely related to a royal personage was placed at a military academy to receive the usual education afforded to cadets. But Cupid has his camp as well as Mars, and the milder god absolved far more of the attention of our young Adonis than the idea of "reputation at the canyon's mouth." It was not long before he made a practical illustration of the maxim that "love levels all distinctions," and became enamoured of a poor but respectable girl who lived in the neighbourhood, who possessed all the graces of rustic beauty, and all the charms of manner usually associated with a higher station of life. This passion was reciprocated, and for many months the usual devices resorted to by lovers were employed by both parties, who maintained a secret correspondence, making the hollow trees of an ancient park the depositaries of their amorous missives. The current of love flowed swiftly on, but there were shadows on its surface. The disparity of station rendered it extremely unlikely that the parents of the young gentleman would consent to his union with one so far below him in the social scale; and the fair one was equally in awe of parental sternness should their attachment be discovered. It was plain, however, that Romeo would not forego his Juliet, and Juliet cared not to live without her Romeo. Under these circumstances our lovers resolved to precipitate matters by a well-concerted elopement. Accordingly, a few days ago the young gentleman procured to a neighbouring hotel, ordered a fly, entered it, and gave directions to the driver to proceed to the nearest railway station. The fly had not advanced far on its journey when a young lady was observed in the road, and the occupant of the vehicle, addressing her as if she were a total stranger, inquired if she was going to the railway station, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, he asked her if she would like to ride. After some apparent hesitation the offer was accepted. We need scarcely say that the young lady was the fair object of our hero's affections, her natural colour heightened by the blushes of confidion and the fears of uncertainty. On arriving at the railway station the incognito was thrown off, and the youthful pair took train for the north, where they remained several days undiscovered. In the meantime the parents of the girl, who were led to believe that she had only gone out to tea for the afternoon at a neighbour's, were in the greatest alarm, and fanning that she did not return within the stated time, they made every exertion to discover her. At first their efforts appeared likely to prove futile, but as soon as it was rumoured that a pupil at the military school had absconded, suspicion was aroused and the truth came out. Pursuit was at once made, and it was subsequently ascertained where the tractant pair had located themselves. The father of the young gentleman immediately proceeded thither, and discovered them in a small cottage comfortably seated before a turf fire, partaking of breakfast. It appeared that the marriage ceremony had been duly gone through, and it being now too late to undo matters a sort of compromise was effected. The father of the young gentleman, who is a clergyman in a high position in the Church of England, was at first highly indignant with his son, but ultimately relented in some degree, and consented to pay their passage to Australia, if they would agree to expiate their folly by this species of exile. The newly-married couple accepted the offer and the sentence, and were speedily on the way to their destination, possibly to find the realities of life in one of our most distant colonies of a sterner description than the pictured romance of youthful fancy; but still triumphant in having overcome all the obstacles which threatened to sever their affections, and furnish a chapter of facts which may point a moral or adorn a tale with equal propriety.

ONE TRAGEDY INTERRUPTED BY ANOTHER.—On Friday evening, during the performance of "Othello," in a travelling Royal Prince of Wales Theatre, at Walsall, upon the conclusion of the third act Iago came before the curtain and requested the indulgence of the audience, as an event had occurred which necessitated the temporary cessation of the performance. Before speculation could have proceeded far as to the cause of this abrupt pause in the evening's entertainment, Othello presented himself, and in real and not simulated agitation, stated that the nature of the accident which had occurred was such as to render the continuance of the performance of that evening a moral impossibility. One of the lady attendants having been attempted to be defrauded by a little boy, who sought access to the theatre, she, in an impulse of the moment, ran after him, intending to visit him with some mark of her disapprobation, when she was suddenly seized with a spasmodic affection, it was presumed of the heart, fell down, and immediately expired. The proceeds of the evening would be given to charitable institutions, and he therefore trusted that the audience would quietly and orderly disperse. The manager then came forward and added his solicitations, deplored the occurrence of an event so melancholy. The audience acquiesced in the request made, and left the theatre. The deceased was an actress, named Susan Wilson, thirty years of age, the wife of Richard Wilson, of Albert-street, Birmingham. She had for some time been under medical treatment for heart disease at one of the Birmingham hospitals, joined the company on Wednesday, and took part in the performance on Thursday evening. The performance on Friday evening was for the benefit of the Cottage Hospital.—*Daily Paper*.

"And then he drew a dial from his pocket,

And looking on it with lack-lustre eyes,

Says very wisely, 'It is ten o'clock:

'Thus we may see,' quoth he, 'how the world wags.'

—SHAKESPEARE.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.

		H. W.	L. B.
23	s Lady Day	0 6	0 35
26	S Fourth Sunday in Lent	1 0	1 25
27	s James I died, 1625	1 47	2 9
28	t Russian war declared	2 30	2 51
29	w Test and Corporation Act passed, 1672	3 16	3 87
30	t Russian war ended, 1856	3 59	4 22
31	f Peace of Paris, 1856	4 45	5 7
	Moons' Changes—New Moon, 27th, 5h. 28m.		
	Sunday Lessons.		

MORNING. AFTERNOON.
Gen. 43; John 18 Gen. 45; 2 Tim. 4.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Lady Day, or Annunciation (25th)—This festival is held in great esteem by the Latin Church. In Rome, a gorgeous procession parades the streets to St. Peter's, where high mass is performed. Formerly, the Pope, riding upon a white mule, accompanied the procession, but the age of the pontiff caused this element in the ceremonial to be discontinued.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—The PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS and REYNOLD'S NEWSPAPER sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage stampa. Persons wishing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to receive the two newspapers through the post, may remit a subscription of 3s. 3d. to MR. JOHN DICKS at the Office, 313, Strand.

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G. H. H.—Send us your address and we will recommend you a respectable London solicitor practising in the Divorce Court.

S. W.—An ordinary case of divorce costs about thirty pounds.

DAVID.—The site of the Globe Theatre is enclosed in the premises of B. Riley and Perkins's brewery.

B. F. B.—The last person hanged on Tower-hill was Simon Lord Lovat, April 9, 1747. On the occasion a scaffolding fell, killing twelve persons and injuring many more.

FLORA.—Mrs. Greville made her first appearance at Covent Garden in 1797.

JACK FROST.—The Thames was frozen over in 1410, when the frost lasted four weeks; in 1434 it was frozen over from December till February. In 1508 it was frozen over till Candlemas Day; also in 1512. In 1564, there were all kinds of sports on the Thames; but the ice broke suddenly, and bridges and houses were carried away, and many lives sacrificed. From that period to the frost of 1512, the Thames has been frozen over about a dozen times.

B. H.—the younger brother as well as the elder is equally bound to support an aged person chargeable to the parish.

A. S.—We have no mention of the place; but perhaps the following may assist you: Hampstead Heath is 442 feet above Finsbury High-street; Highgate Chapel, 412 feet; top of Highgate Archway, 37 feet; Haverstock Hill, 268 feet; railway goods' station, Camden-town, 100 feet; Chalcots Arms, Camden-road, 150 feet; Hornsey-Wood House, 457 feet; Bignell Barn, 12 feet; Angel at Islington, 99 feet.

ROSC.—The first electric telegraph was constructed by Professor Wheatstone, in 1837.

ATLAS.—You could doubtless get a sight of the work through one of the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society.

ROBERT S.—Britain is derived from *Prayden*, the name given by the Britons in ancient times, and signifies "the fair or beautiful isle."

B. M.—Bills of mortality were first called for in 1591, in which year began the great pestilence, which lasted till December, 1593.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

IN no branch of the English laws have so many important changes been effected during the past quarter of a century as in that which relates to debt. In times now happily gone by the Legislature recognised no excuse for inability to pay a debt, and permitted the creditor to take the body of his debtor in satisfaction of an obligation which the latter was without the pecuniary means of discharging. Nor was it on those who voluntarily incurred liabilities that the law dealt thus severely. The debtor might have been an industrious and thrifty man, taking the utmost care to keep his expenditure within his income, and cautiously avoiding debt in every form. Yet still he might pass the greater part of his life and terminate his days in a debtors' prison. He might, for example, be

made defendant in an action for being too attentive to a lady whom he did not choose to marry, or because a passer-by had fallen through a grating in front of his house, which it was his duty to keep properly secured, or for any of those thousand causes which entitle one person to claim damages from another. If the verdict went against him he became the debtor of the plaintiff for the amount of damages recovered, and as the law in its humanity said that if he could not pay in his purse he should pay in his person he was in that case sent to prison, and it not unfrequently happened that an adverse verdict in a civil action entailed on the unhappy defendant more serious consequences than if he had been convicted of felony at the bar of a criminal court. At length the law was changed. The insolvent Acts were passed, and the debtor who was unable to satisfy his creditors in full, but was willing to surrender all the property of which he was possessed, became entitled to claim his liberty and to begin afresh the battle of life. Next, but after the lapse of several years, followed those changes in the laws of bankruptcy and insolvency which were effected by the great law reformer who now sits on the woolsack. The distinction between the bankrupt and insolvent disappeared; power was given to creditors to seize any property of which their debtor might be possessed; bankrupts became entitled to file petitions for their own discharge; and the occupants of debtors' prisons, whether rich or poor, were literally turned out of doors. Imprisonment for debt virtually ceased to exist except in a temporary form. The creditor may still arrest his debtor, but in a very short time he is compelled to let him go. Even this last relic of the old law it is now, however, proposed to sweep away. The Lord Chancellor has introduced this session a Bill for the abolition of arrest on final process. It certainly is well worthy of consideration whether any possible good can accrue, either to society generally or to a given creditor in particular, from the exercise of the right of seizing the body of his debtor under the existing law. Under the old regime, if a creditor had not the means of seizing the property of which his debtor was possessed, he took the debtor himself, hoping that the latter would, for the sake of recovering his liberty, satisfy the debt for which he was personally taken in execution. It, however, not unfrequently occurred that from obstinacy, or, as in the case of Mr. Pickwick, from an unwillingness to satisfy a claim believed to be unjust, the debtor pre-ferred remaining in prison to paying his creditor; and the right of imprisonment for debt, when put in force against a debtor of substance, was consequently a justifiable means of coercion. But under the new bankruptcy law the debtor, whether he likes it or not, must, if he possesses the means, satisfy his creditor; and at the present day the high-minded defendant in the celebrated case of "Bardell v. Pickwick" would have no opportunity of depriving Messrs. Dodson and Fogg of their costs by consenting to be immured in a debtor's prison. But if the creditor can, by the operation of the bankruptcy laws, claim his debtor's property, why, it is asked, should he be allowed, pending the assignment of that property, to deprive his debtor of his liberty? Arrest for debt is intelligible as a means of coercion to secure a specific object; but, when that object can be otherwise secured, it becomes an act of pure vindictiveness alone. It is thus that Lord Westbury views the matter, and he now asks the Legislature to enable the judgment creditor to proceed under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, and obtain, if possible, satisfaction of his debt out of the assets of his debtor, without in the first instance arresting the latter and confining him temporarily in a prison.

WITH one remarkable exception, all the great Powers of Europe are considering their armaments on the understanding that the existing peace can be maintained. Prussia alone insists on the necessity of keeping her army on a war footing. It must, we suppose, be assumed that the Prussian Ministry has peculiar facilities for forming an opinion on this point. When a Government, accused of measuring right by power, declares that the state of Europe demands an armed peace, it would be presumptuous to dispute its proposition. That which purports to be a measure of general precaution may appear to be justified by an exclusive knowledge of some particular measures which are contemplated. Every Government is the best judge of its own requirements. Count Bismarck knows whether his policy is calculated to disturb the peace of Europe. But, even if that be the case, it seems incredible that the Prussian minister should fail to perceive the arguments on which his argument is based. Prussia never can, and as at present constituted never can, carry out a policy that is not, at least, tolerated by the great European Powers; for while, on the one hand, a considerable army would not at all help her to accomplish any purpose of aggrandisement without the concurrence or suffrage of those Powers, on the other hand she could not alone, by the utmost development of her military resources, resist the attack of any one of them. On the same conditions on which Prussia defeated Denmark, France, if Prussia was so minded, could revise the map of the Rhineish provinces. Prussia, in fact, holds her territory under engagements which should render it unnecessary for her to maintain a large army for defensive purposes. It is possible that she may require a strong military force to sustain her Germanic pretensions and to support her negotiations with Austria; but it is idle to allege that the state of Europe, be it what it may, imposes any extraordinary obligations on a Power that is both protected and bound by treaties.

PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.—We briefly noticed in our last the performance of an English pedestrian, who had undertaken, whether for love or money we know not, to walk twice daily between Haddington and Broxburn, a distance of fifty-two miles, for six days in succession. He commenced his task on Monday night, and finished it on Saturday night about eleven o'clock. The total distance gone over was upwards of 800 miles in the week, and yet at the end of his long tramp he appeared wonderfully fresh. On arriving in Haddington at the termination of his journey, he was welcomed by a large concourse of the "gamins" and "roughs" of the town, who received him with very noisy congratulations, and finally carried him shoulder high along the High-street.—*Haddington Courier*.

H. WALKER'S CROCHET.—The new Patent Uncotopia Handles keep the Hooks at all times in true position. By post, 100 needles, 1s.; a set of Uncotopia, 5d. to 1s.; set Uncotopia, 1s. Makers to the Queen, Alester, and 47, Gresham-street, London.—(Advertisement).

Theatricals, Music, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S.—In our notice of Mr. Harrison's benefit on Thursday evening last, we had no space for the following address which was circulated in the theatre on the occasion:—“Ladies and Gentlemen, —I cannot suffer my annual benefit to pass without thanking all those kind friends who have so generously rallied round me on the occasion. I regret that I cannot speak of a successful season, but I can truly assert that my efforts to make it so by engaging the highest talent, by producing novelties, and by sparing neither pains nor expense in representing them, is undeniable. But it is not in mortal to insure success, we can but study to deserve it; and frequently when we study most, unfortunate circumstances present its accomplishment. I avail myself of this opportunity of publicly thanking my company generally; to individualise would be invidious, as each and all have sympathised with, and done the most in their power to aid me. I also beg to thank my brother and sister artists who have lent me the aid of their valuable talents on this occasion. What is before me I know not. The world is a large battle-field, and the victory always uncertain; but as it is the duty of every soldier to maintain his post, if health is spared me, I do not intend to quit mine, or yield the colours, emblazoned with your patronage and support, I have so long held. I purpose, therefore, to bid you farewell but for a space, hoping to receive your cheering welcome in a newer sphere of action; till when, tendering you my most grateful thanks, I beg to wish one and all—Adieu.—W. HARRISON.”

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The prospectus for the approaching season of this great establishment has just been issued. That which will be received with most especial delight is the announcement that Meyerbeer's new opera, the "Africaine," will be produced shortly after it is brought out at the Academie Royale de Musique de Paris, where it is now in full rehearsal, and where it is expected to be represented for the first time in the course of next month. The cast of the "Africaine" at the Royal Italian Opera will comprise the names of Mdlle. Pauline Luco, Madame Miolan-Carvalho, Signors Graziani, Neri-Baroldi, and Attri, Herr Weigle, and Herr Schmid. The interest that attaches to Meyerbeer's last opera is quite unparalleled. All musical Europe makes it the principal topic; every theatre on the Continent is endeavouring to obtain permission to perform it; and every body who has attended the rehearsals, or who knows anything of the music, is prepared to assert that, in point of musical and dramatic effects, costumes, scenery, and mise-en-scene, the "Africaine" will transcend "Robert le Diable," the "Huguenots," the "Prophete." If no other positive novelty than the "Africaine" be named in the prospectus, there are several revivals which cannot fail to prove acceptable in the highest degree to the patrons of the establishment. First of these is Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" (Die Zauberflöte), an opera which has not been produced in London for many years. The "Nozze di Figaro" will also be reproduced. The revival of Donizetti's "Linda di Ouamont" will constitute another especial feature of the season. It is some fourteen years since this opera was performed at the Royal Italian Opera. It will, therefore, have all the force of a novelty. The revival of Auber's "Fra Diavolo," after a repose of seven years, more particularly with Signor Mario as the marquis—a performance long promised, but unfilled—will also constitute an attractive item of the programme. With Mdlle. Pauline Luco as Zerlina—a part for which this young lady had been set down last season, but in which she was prevented from appearing through ill-health—and Signor Ronconi as Lord Alcachar, the cast may be pronounced incomparable. Mdlle. Sonzelli is announced for Lady Alcachar. The lady is unknown to us. The other operas specified are Meyerbeer's "L'Elisir d'Amore," with Mdlle. Pauline Luco as Catarina; the "Prophete," Signor Mario resuming his original part of Jean of Leyden, and Mdlle. Fillipine de Edelsberg making her first appearance as Fides; and "Norma," and "Lucrezia Borgia," with Madame Isabella Galetti in the principal characters, her first appearance in England. In addition to the names of Madame Galetti, Mdlle. Honore, Mdlle. Sonzelli, Signor Medini, and Signor Brignoli, the list of new artists includes Mdlle. Bianchi, from the Royal Theatre at Lisbon; Mdlle. Fillipine de Edelsberg, from the Hof Theatre at Munich; Mdlle. De Ahna, from the Royal Opera at Berlin; Mdlle. Derini, from the Scala at Milan; Signor Tasca, from the San Carlo at Naples; and Signor Saccomanno, from the Scala at Milan. Among many new singers announced for the forthcoming season we may expect that more than one will prove a favourite. There remain the old company, besides those alluded to, Mdlle. Antonietta Frick, Madame Radetsdorff, Madame Tagliacico, Mdlle. Anessa, Signor Luchesi, Rossi, Cimatti, Po' onini, Capponi, Fallar, and Teghiaschi. The company, indeed, is more than usually strong in numbers and in talent, and a season of extraordinary brilliancy may be confidently anticipated. That the band and chorus will be on the same grand scale as formerly is a thing of course; Mr. Costa's re-appearance as conductor and director of the music is guarantee for much. The ballet will again boast of the services of the graceful and elegant Mdlle. Bellisini, and will be strengthened by Mdlle. Joanna Seling, who will make her first appearance in England. Mr. Augustus Harris remains undisturbed as stage manager, and Mr. W. Beverley keeps his place as first scenic artist. Both these gentlemen will have all their talents and energies employed to the full in the production of Meyerbeer's "Africaine." The season is announced to open on Tuesday the 28th.

HAYMARKET.—The new piece produced here on Saturday evening, entitled "A Woman in Mano," was written by Mr. Phillips for the purpose of turning into laughter and con-

Watts Phillips for the purpose of tempting the "sensation" plays of the day. It was produced for the first time a few months since at the Liverpool Theatre, during the engagement of Mr. Sothern, and obtained an immense success—a success which induced Mr. Sothern to make arrangements for its transfer to the Haymarket, and to engage Miss Edith Stuart, of the Liverpool Theatre, expressly to sustain the character of the heroine. Of the plot, it would be difficult to afford a clear notion or attempt an analysis. The following is a brief sketch:—Jocelyn (Mr. Sothern), a young and enthusiastic artist, is reading a sensational novel by moonlight at his lodgings in Cheshire, when a woman dressed in mauve (Miss Edith Stuart) rushes in from the balcony and earnestly demands the key of his door leading to the garden. She implores him to hasten, and tells him that human life hangs upon his instantaneous compliance. Jocelyn, in his hurry and confusion, cannot lay his hand upon the key, and the lady herself finds it. At the same moment a pistol-shot is heard without. "It is too late!" shrieks the woman in mauve, opening the door, "follow me." The scene changes to a garden. The woman is mauve, lying beside the prostrate body of a young man in naval uniform. Jocelyn rushes in and attempts to restore the lady to animation. The police are approaching. To escape detection he lifts up the lady, places her on his arm, stands on a pedestal conveniently placed for him, and assumes the attitude of a statue. The police enter, and taking no notice of the breathing statue, carry off the body of the officer. The lady recovers and makes her escape, while the artist is asking assistance from his friend Harvey, a surgeon (dr. Howe). The first act terminates. The second act takes place in Switzerland. Jocelyn meets the woman in mauve, who proves to be the wife of a fierce and jealous Russian count (Mr. W. Farren). The Countess entreats a private interview with Jocelyn in some lonely spot. The interview takes place by night; it is snowing; the artist seats himself on the edge of a well, the lady places herself at his feet. She is about to tell him a tremendous secret, when the husband enters. The lady

jumps up terrified; Jocelyn tumbles back into the well; the Count bounds forward, and, regardless of his wife's tears and entreaties, fixes the lid on the well, and, stamping his foot on it, cries out, "Let well alone!" The curtain falls. The scene of the third act is in Rome. Jocelyn is about to depart for London when the Count enters. He has heard of his escape from the well, and has come to challenge him to mortal combat. After various attempts to pacify the jealous Count, Jocelyn consents to meet him, but stipulates that the weapons shall be revolvers, and the mode of fighting the Yankee "dodge," whereby, when the opponents have parted from each other to a certain distance, they turn and are at liberty to fire when and how they please. The place of meeting is the ruins of the Colosseum—the time, night. Here takes place the sensational of the piece. The combatants fire at each other several times from behind the ruins; Jocelyn is wounded, and falls from a height into an abyss; the Count, looking at him from above, is hit by his adversary, and falls likewise into the abyss. Everybody enters; the wounded dualists are carried in, and get up as well as ever. The Count is satisfactorily disabused of his jealousy; the Countess tells the story of an early attachment, which explains how the young officer in the Chelsea gardens strove to shoot himself but did not succeed, and afterwards got married, which completely cures the lady of her remorse, and induces her to cry aloud, "Oh, these men!" We have yet to notice the two comic characters of the piece, Beelze, a retired policeman, Mr. Compton, and Mrs. Beelze, his wife, Mr. Backstone. These characters are made to follow the fortunes of Jocelyn throughout. Mr. Backstone, as may be imagined, is irresistibly comic in the female attire, and keeps the audience screaming with laughter the whole time he is on the stage. The policeman of Mr. Compton is full of his quaint peculiar humour, and makes a great feature in the performances. Mr. Sothern dresses with marvellous taste, acts with consummate ease and naturalness, and proves himself the great artist in every look and movement. Mr. W. Farren, as the Russian Count, and Mr. Howe, as the young surgeon, were both excellent. Miss Eliza Stuart made a decided impression. She is highly prepossessing in appearance and has a capital stage figure, is graceful and easy, and evidently a well-trained actress. The piece was received throughout with unanimous applause, though a few hisses were heard proceeding, as Mr. Backstone said, from some one interested. We should mention that the scenery is splendid, the garden scene at Chelsea with the Thames in the background, and the ruins of the Colosseum at Rome, being as admirably finished specimens of the pictorial art and scenic arrangement as have been seen on the stage for many years.

PRINCESS.—Mr. Buscuit's new Irish drama of "Arrah na Pogue" was produced at this establishment on Wednesday; but our remarks upon it must stand over until our next. The new farce, entitled, "An Ample Apology," goes off with spirit. The scene is laid in the chambers at Farington's-inn which are occupied by Mr. Sacostington Spooner (Mr. Dominic Murray), who, being interrupted in an intended journey to Stockton-on-Tees, where he is going to see a young lady whose uncle offers some objections to their union, falls into a series of strange scrapes. He is visited with the wrathful denunciations of Mr. Crushington Clasper (Mr. G. Seyton) for having attempted to seduce the affections of Mrs. Clasper (Miss Hetty Tracy), and is compelled to call in the friendly aid of a peg-tailed medical student, Millingsham Mawby (Mr. F. Charlie), who lives up-stairs, to advise him about the duel which is threatened by the enraged husband. Ultimately the innocence of Spooner is established, Clasper is found to be the unknown uncle, and the objections to the proposed alliance are removed at once, whilst the real culprit in the affair turns out to be the medical student, who has, however, pursued the married lady with valentines, under the impression she was single. The farce, in which a pair of stays, left by Mrs. Clasper in the chambers of Spooner, gives rise to a rather perilous succession of remarks, is highly successful; Miss Hetty Tracy looks very lovable as the wife, Mr. Seyton storms as the husband, and Mr. Dominic Murray winces at the object of his grave suspicions, till the house is convulsed with laughter.

ST. JAMES'S.—The following is a brief outline of the plot of the new comedy, by Mr. G. Roberts, which, under the title of "The Three Furies," has been brought out here. Hec or Hobby (Mr. Johnstone) is a retired merchant who, with three daughters, Tilly, Meggy, and Lizzie (Miss Weber, Miss Collinson, and Miss Aleyne), is resolved to select a husband of his own choosing. To give an old family friend, Orestes Pickleton (Mr. Felix Rogers) the chance of making a selection from the three girls, he invites Pickleton to the house, and as the young ladies have already made up their mind about matrimony, and each has got a lover of her own, they resolve to render themselves as unlike the three Graces, and as much like the three Furies, as possible. Tilly keeps young alligators in an aquarium, and bewilders Orestes with her intimate knowledge of zoology; Meggy quips herself in rifle costume, and terrifies him by making him stand for a target whilst she exhibits her prowess as a skillful shot. Lizzie assumes a learned acquaintance with physiology, and brings a formidable array of evidence before him in proof of her acquirements as a female physician and a student of comparative anatomy. When the dismayed Orestes announces that his affections were engrossed prior to his visit, the young ladies resume their original character, and wheedle the father out of his consent to marry the husbands of their own choice. The comedy is much more entitled to the name of a farce, but acted with humour by Mr. Felix Rogers, and with spirit by the representatives of the three Furies, much amusement is created. Mr. Leicester Buckingham's lively and very successful comedy of "Faces in the Fire," afterwards employs most adroitly the talents of Miss Horbert and Mr. and Mrs. Charlton Mathews, and the farce of "Woodcock's Little Game" is still the closing piece.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Saturday Haydn's Symphony in C major (No. 7) was performed here for the first time, and evidently charmed a very large audience. Mr. W. G. Cousin's Wedding Serenade, in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was another important feature in the day's programme. Madame Lamme-Sherington, Mr. Wilbys Cooper, and Mr. Lewis Thomas, together with a chorus, rendered the vocal parts, and the soloists especially did all in their power to assist Mr. Cousin, but the Crystal Palace audience are, fortunately or unfortunately, in the habit of hearing more impressive inspirations than the Wedding Serenade. The finale to the first set of "Euryanthe" concluded the concert. The choruses were not perfectly in tune, but the orchestra and Madame Sherington were, of course, everything Weber himself could have desired. The choir were excellent in the part-song, "Oh! who will o'er the down so free?" The vocal effect of the concert was the above lady's marvellous execution of Adams's variations on that old instruction-book air, "Ah! vous draf je," in which Mr. Alfred Wells played the flute obligato. Madame Lamme-Sherington's wonderful facility was never more perfectly exhibited, and produced a storm of spontaneous applause. She sang also the song by F. Abt, "O ye tears." Miss Lewis Thomas gave a somewhat hard reading of Schubert's superb song, "The Wanderer," and Mr. Wilbys Cooper, who was evidently very much out of voice, sang "The shades of evening" from Sir Orley's new opera, "O-nestance." A most interesting collection of articles from the Emperor of China's summer palace is now on view in the French court. Indeed, there is no lack of interest in this delightful place.

objects of interest in that delightful place.

Mr. J. O. FOSTER, formerly acting and stage manager of the Surrey Theatre, assumes the management of the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, at Easter, with an entirely new company.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's new entertainment, written by Mr. W. Brough, called "A Peepul's Dream," will be given at the Royal Court Theatre, Dublin, on Saturday, April 13, at 8 p.m.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS.—On Saturday there was a very fine exhibition of early flowers in the grounds of the Botanic Society, Begent's-park. The day was fine, but cold, and a very large and fashionable company were attracted to the gardens, where the band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) performed a fine selection of music.

Mr. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY—Fashionable audiences have assembled at the Egyptian Hall to greet the return of Mr. Arthur Sketchley to his old quarters, after his provincial tour. "Paris Portrayed" is now the title of the first portion of this popular entertainment, and some highly effective illustrations have been painted with considerable skill. Mr. Arthur Sketchley has got a budget of new stories to tell and a stock of new songs to sing, abounding in point and purpose, and it will evidently not be the fault of the pleasant entertainer if the London public are not made as well acquainted with the French capital as they are with their own. "Mrs. Brown at the Play" is received with as much laughter as ever.

THE SURREY RELIEF FUND is now closed, and a most noble subscription it is—one that the whole profession should be proud of. Every person connected with the establishment has been paid an equivalent for the property they lost by the fire, and all have received eight weeks' full salary. A proper balance-sheet is being prepared.

THEATRICALS AT OXFORD.—The license to open a theatre in the ensuing long vacation, so unanimously granted by the city magistrates to Mrs. Hooper, widow of the late Mr. Edward Hooper, will extend from Monday, July 1st, to Saturday, October 7th. The Oxford City Regatta will take place on Monday, July 31st, and Tuesday, August 1st, so that Mrs. Hooper has every prospect of a good start. The races will also take place as usual, which will be in Mrs. Hooper's favour, as the theatre is always crowded to excess on the race nights. Considerable sympathy towards Mrs. Hooper, on account of her recent bereavements, is awakened in Oxford, and even such of the magistrates as have always opposed the opening of a theatre here abstained from voting against her application for a license. The attempt to supplant the widow of the late manager, and to deprive her of the ground where he and her late husband had laboured for years, had the effect of causing a reaction in her favour and strengthening her position for the future.

Sporting

the subscription-www.oxfordjournals.org or www.tandf.co.uk

THE crowded state of the subscription-room, on Monday, indicated the growing interest in the great races now in the market, and speculation for a time was both brisk and heavy, and marked in some instances by noteworthy features. For the Two Thousand Liddington was hardly in as good form as he was during the last week, for in one instance 8 to 1 was laid against him, and at the close 55 to 20 might have been had without difficulty about him. Breadalbane was backed for some money at 7 to 1, and if his starting could be only guaranteed he would see half that price. Chattanooga's downward tendency met with a further impetus by offers of 12 to 1 going begging about him. Bedminster had lots of friends at 100 to 6, and may be pronounced the firmest horse in the market. For the Derby, the most startling point was that of Breadalbane being a better favourite for money than Liddington, as 6 to 1 was taken freely about him, while the same odds were offered at the close against the last without being responded to. The Duke held his own ground firmly, and Bedminster was in good demand at the quoted price. Chattanooga ominously declined to 28 to 1, and Rife and Oppressor both retrograded. Beneath are the current prices:—

NORTHUMBERLAND STAKES—10 to 2 agst. *Black Maria* (10f); 10 to 1 agst. *Mr. B. Sutton's Skellington* (1f); Grinder (4 and off); 10 to 1 agst. *Mr. B. Sutton's Skellington* (1f); 100 to 6 and *Mr. W. G. Duncan's Hartley* (4 and off); 100 to 7 agst *Mr. Taylor's Beaver* (4 and off); 90 to 1 agst *Mr. Merry's Vest Colt* (4 and off); 40 to 1 agst *Mr. C. Smith's Lion* (off).

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP—12 to 1 agst *Mr. Merry's Vest Colt* (4 and off); 10 to 1 agst *Mr. C. Smith's Lion* (off).

CITY AND SUBURBAN ~~STEWART~~ — 10 to 1 agt. Mr. G. Alexander's Peon (1)
 Mississippi filly (1); 15 to 1 agt Mr. O. Payne's Lemonade (2).
 33 to 1 agt Mr. Payne's Lemonade (2).
 CHESTER CUP — 10 to 1 agt the Duke of Beaufort's Lord Zetland

CHESTER CUP.—10 to 1 agt the Duke of Beaufort's Lion (t).
(t); 100 to 7 agt Mr. C. Smith's Lion (t).
TWO THOUSAND—5 to 2 agt Mr. Merry's Liddington (off. 8
1/2 mins); 7 to 1 agt Mr. H. Chauhan's Sirajulbans (t f); 12

1 agt once); 7 to 1 agt Mr. H. Chaplin's Broomslaw (t); 12 to 1 agt Mr. Naylor's Chattanooga (t and off); 19 to 6 agt Mr. Hawley's Bedminster (t); 20 to 1 agt Mr. Merry's Zimbo (t and off); 20 to 1 agt Mr. J. Chaplin's Broomslaw (t and off); 20 to 1 agt Duke of Beaufort's Kin'ng (t and off).

20 to 1 sge: Duke of Beaufort's Regt (t and *co*);
DERRBY. — 6 to 1 sgt Mr. Merry's Liddington (t and *co*); 11
1 sgt Mr. Gull's Hastings' The Duke (u*f*); 100 to 6 sgt Sir
Hawkins' Bedfordshire (i); 28 to 1 sgt Mr. Merry's Zambo (i);
1 sgt Mr. Naylor's Ulster (i); 30 to 1 sgt Mr. Mackenzie's
Oppressor (i); 83 to 1 sgt Lord Durham's Ariel (i); 40 to 1 sgt
Lancashire (i); 50 to 1 sgt

A WILTSHIRE ROBINSON CRUSOE.—A labourer, named Charles Norris, in the employ of the Great Western Railway Company, has been charged before the Bradford-on-Avon magistrates with selling timber, the property of the company. There is a ruined mill at Bradford belonging to the company in which the prisoner has been for some years, it seems, taken up his quarters, in true Robinson Crusoe's style; and so well has he covered his retreat that he has enjoyed undisturbed possession for some years. Until last Friday another labourer paid him a visit, and there saw a boat in course of construction. He called the attention of the gauger to the dormitory, and the foreman found that the prisoner had sawn off some joists in the building, and was making with them a boat in which he proposed taking poaching excursions down the Avon. He is com-

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THE BROWSER'S "HOLL.A." (See page 650.)



"EARLY STRUGGLES." (See page 650.)

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR

A VERY extraordinary case came to light at Preston on Saturday. For sometime past there have been rumours in the town to the effect that a young man, about thirty-five years of age, named Thomas Wylie, who a few years ago occupied a very good position in Preston and was engaged in the cotton trade, was fastened up in an old warehouse bound the parish church, in St. John's-place; that he had never been out of the building for some years; that he was secretly fed through some mysterious hole or door; and that he was a most frightful spectacle in personal appearance—filthy, ragged, haggard, and more like some desert-d, concealed savage than a human being. It was also reported that he had lost his reason during his long term of imprisonment, and that both bodily and mentally he was in a most deplorable condition. The real facts of the case have just been made known, and it appears that the reports which have just been made are true, although considerably exaggerated, have had far more foundation in truth than many persons supposed; that although there has been a good deal of exaggeration in the case, much of a very singular and mysterious character surrounds it. A few years ago Wylie, after having been employed as a lawyer's clerk in Preston for some time, commenced business as a read maker and cotton manufacturer. He had four establishments—one at Preston, two at Bolton, and one at Manchester. His usual place of residence was at Preston, where his parents lived, and where he "set up" his father in business. Wylie prospered well in his trade for some time; he employed many operatives; he regularly associated with gentlemen connected with the cotton trade, and like other persons engaged in manufacturing pursuits, he went regularly to the principal markets of the country—Manchester, Liverpool, and Blackburn. In 1857, however, when the monetary panic set in, he lost a good deal of money, and fortune ever afterwards seemed to recede from him. Three years ago, while battling with misfortune, a Preston solicitor, who was the agent for the property he occupied in St. John's-place, in that town, "distressed" him for a small arrear of rent. Wylie wrote to the owner of the property in London, but he simply referred him to the agent, who was relentless as to the arrears, and eventually sold him up. Wylie's goods, which had cost him a good deal of money, and were still worth a considerable amount, were sold for a sum which scarcely amounted to a twentieth part of their value. The conduct of the agent so embittered Wylie's mind that he determined to remain on the premises, which he had on a lease, until the full expiration of period of his tenancy; and he has so far kept the determination intact. For three long years he has lived in the empty building, resolved to avenge what is considered to be the injustice inflicted on him by the agent. The building is at present in a dilapidated state; inside there is nothing in the world but an old loom and a dirty old bed. The floors are dusty, filthy, and worm-eaten. Outside the windows are smashed, the walls cracked, and the sash-boards, which used to refer to a proper man's business, are paintless and illegible. The place looks like the very image of those dismal old buildings which grim writers love to tenant with spires and bogaboils. For three years Wylie has been the only occupant of those lonely rooms which used to reverberate with the noise of busy machinery; for months together he has never stirred an inch from the place; for a year at once he has had no fire to cheer his isolation—day time has been cold, night time has been entirely dark to him. The people living in the neighbourhood know that he was concealed in this wretched old building; but this was all they did know. They never saw him come into the street; and nobody except one of his old workmen, who now and then visited him by stealth, seemed to have any idea as to how he existed. The neighbours, out of curiosity, occasionally knocked at the door; but the only response was a dull echo through the empty rooms. For the first year of his voluntary imprisonment no person appears to have visited him, and a man residing next door, who kept a regular look-out for him, never once saw him during that period. Since then Wylie has crept out at intervals after dark, and gone to a house adjoining, where he has got morsels of food and portions of fuel. When he first showed himself to the inmates of the house in question they were perfectly horrified at his condition. They had known him in his better days, and to see him as they did, when he quitted his hiding-place in the dark for a few minutes, shivering, shuddering, ragged, and with a pale haggard face, the very picture of starvation, they were naturally much shocked. Within the past few months Wylie has improved a good deal in appearance; but he is still a most wretched, pitiable object, and any one acquainted with him when he was a smart, well-dressed, energetic young man would not recognize him now in his squalid and abject misery. A few weeks ago his father died, and efforts were made to get him to attend the funeral; but neither the entreaties of his mother nor the solicitations of his friends could induce him to stir from his lair. He was ashamed, it was thought, of his appearance; at any rate he had some strange objection to leaving his dilapidated hiding-place. He watched from a window the funeral cortège pass by the building to the cemetery; immediately afterwards he darted out of sight, and was seen by no one for several days. Wylie is a man of considerable mental ability, and his long period of confinement and separation from the world has not dimmed his intellect nor weakened his powers of conversation. It is said that during the greater portion of the time he has been shut up in the old building referred to he has been engaged in studying certain chemical subjects. He has friends in Preston, Bolton, and Manchester. The lease of the premises which he holds will expire in May next, and he is determined to remain "all alone in his misery" until that time, and longer if possible.

EARLY STRUGGLES.

THE calamities of authors have long been favourite subjects with painters for the purpose of pictorial illustration. Mr. E. M. Ward has given us "Doctor Johnson in Lord Chesterfield's Anti-chamber," "Daniel de Foe endeavouring to Sell the Manuscript of 'Robinson Crusoe,'" and "Johnas Bading Goldsmith's 'Visit of Wakesfield.'" Mr. Frith has painted the ignominious discomfiture of Alexander Pope by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; and Mr. Wallis has earned fame by his curious picture of the dead Chatterton the "marvellous boy" in violet-coloured small clothes, stretched on his mean couch before that cunningly-painted garret chimney. All these gentlemen found their prototypes, and took their cue from Hogarth's "Distressed Poet," the immortal cartoon where the unhappy verse painter is being dunned by an irate Welshwoman for a milk score, while his patient, pretty wife sits by and dares his inexpressibles.

The story of Mr. Brook's picture (see page 649) is very easily and ingeniously told. The author, whose moustaches, turn-down collar, and eyes, evidently disposed at the first favourable opportunity, and with the slightest encouragement to set themselves immediately "in a fine frenzy rolling," has not for the first time fallen into difficulties, and being backwards with his rent, has, according to the accepted, though not very elegant vernacular, "got the bakers in." There can't be much rent owing for that one uncarpeted room high up as "attic co.," but the times are evidently hard ones to our poetical friend; the rooftops on side are covered with snow, and there are very few coats in the grate. There is no hope from the creditor, inflexible Mr. Gripe, wicked Mr. Gripe, who, his hat on his avaricious old head, his inexorable old umbrella leaning against a chair, and his spectacles on his implacable old nose, angrily demands his "pound of flesh," and declares that he "will have his bond." The man in possession, with bourgeois face and peaked cap (it is a nice piece of observation to paint the man in possession in a cap), is busily taking an inventory of the poet's "stocks"—few enough in number, goodness knows—while his

comely, but sorrow-worn wife, his little children, gather round the poor fellow in silent, wondering grief. Our eyes wander over the sad picture, and with many sighs and head-shakings we are about coming to the conclusion that the poet is irrecoverably sold up, and that Parnassus and the pawnbroker's shop are henceforward indissolubly united, when we light on a sudden ray of sunshine. A young lady—the landlady's daughter—is just entering, bearing a letter with a very big seal, delivered to her a moment before by a splendid footman, who is descending the shabby stairs. There is hope yet for the distressed poet. He has found a patron. Genius is about to receive his reward. The Marquis of Lansdowne has invited him to Bowood, or Miss Borden's Cousin has sent him a cheque. The inflexible creditor will be paid off; the "party in the City" will be appeased; the wife will have a fresh gown, and the children new shoes and stockings, and meat for dinner. A hundred of coins will be ordered in, and several more reams of foolscap and boxes of "Magnum Bonum" pens purchased.

Mr. Brook's very pleasing picture is distinguished by a frank simplicity that borders on naivete, and does not quite escape naivete. As a work of art, it is very honestly, smoothly, and ably painted. The moral is obvious, but of a mixed kind. The poet might, perhaps, have averted some of his early struggles by keeping single till he could afford to keep a wife. Then, again, "early struggles" with literary men are not often alleviated now a days by a letter brought by a literary servant. At all events, we wish those of our literary friends who may be in temporary difficulties with their landlords equally gratifying prospects of lory relief to those enjoyed by the genius in the moustaches and the turn-down collar.

THE BROWSERS HOLLOW.

An engraving of the above well-known picture by Mr. Ansdell will be found on page 648. There is a sound, honest style of treatment about all of Ansdell's pictures, and in the present case this striking characteristic of the artist is particularly apparent. Everything is firmly painted, and by a master-hand. There is life in the eyes and in the varied action of the deer; there is life in the eager, restless attitude of the dog; and in the bluff, bronzed countenance of the keeper there is a vitality not to be gainsaid. The landscape accessories have not been made over picturesquely at the expense of truth—they seem to be the result of studies made upon the spot. The gnarled trunks of the old trees, the distant patches of wood, the forester's cottage, and the varied herbage, are all touched in with botiting care. The turnips scattered about the foreground are so admirably rendered, that these even must have been painted from nature itself.

ALLIED OUTRAGE ON A MARRIED WOMAN—James Caird, a respectable looking man, was brought before Mr. Burcham at the Southwark Police-court for final examination, charged with committing an indecent and violent assault on Hester Donkin, the wife of a tradesman residing at No. 14, Rodney-row, Old Kent-road. Mr. W. Edwin appeared for the accused. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix given on a former occasion that on the night of Monday, the 12th inst., about twelve o'clock, she left her husband at the door of the music hall in the London-road, and was proceeding home, when the prisoner accosted her, and asked her to accompany him to a house. She told him to go away, as he had made a mistake in the person. He then seized her by the neck with one hand, and put his hand under her clothes with the other, using her very indecently. She called out as well as she could for the police, and no one came near her for nearly a quarter of an hour, when she saw a constable on the opposite side, and ran over to him for protection, and returned with him and gave the prisoner into custody. In answer to Mr. Burcham, witness said that she did not think the prisoner was sober, and he should not have appealed against him to-day had the police sergeant not called upon her, as she understood the prisoner had a wife and family. Mr. Edwin, for the prisoner, denied the accusation. His client was a very respectable young man, and had drank a little with some friends on the night in question, and seeing the prosecutrix standing where he had frequently seen unfortunate females, he spoke to her, and she wanted him to treat her. He refused, and they had an alteration, when she ran across the road. The prisoner was then on his way home, when she brought a constable and gave him into custody for assaulting her, but he said nothing about the indecency until before the magistrate last week. He (Mr. Edwin) informed his worship that the London-road was as much frequented at all hours of the night and morning as the Strand, and had his client committed such an assault as described he must have been seen by the passers-by, and her screams must have been heard by the police and the fire-escape conductor, whose station was within a few yards of the spot she described. Police-constable 267 M said he was standing within for yards of the spot for twenty minutes, and he never heard anyone scream. Had the prosecutrix done so he must have heard it. Mr. Burcham after hearing the evidence, was of opinion that the prisoner had not assaulted her as she described. The prisoner had been drinking a little, and might have taken her for one of those women frequenting the road, and accosted her. An altercation took place, and no doubt he struck her. He must, therefore, pay a fine of 20s. or fourteen days' imprisonment.

WIFE SELLING IN FRANCE—The *Memorial des Littératures* relates a case of wife selling which occurred last week at Marly, near that town. The wife of a weaver named Lasselin left her husband some time since, to cohabit with another weaver named Dron, and, as she refused to return, Lasselin offered to sell her to her paramour for 200 francs (£8). Dron thought the price too high, and offered 120 francs, but the sale was ultimately effected at 126 francs. As neither of the men could write, they applied to a third person to make out a deed of sale, and to draw a bill of exchange for the purchase money, to which Dron affixed his mark. It is remarkable that neither buyer nor seller seemed to have any doubt as to the legality of this shameful bargain, and were much surprised when informed that they would have to answer for the same before the *Suprême Tribunal*.

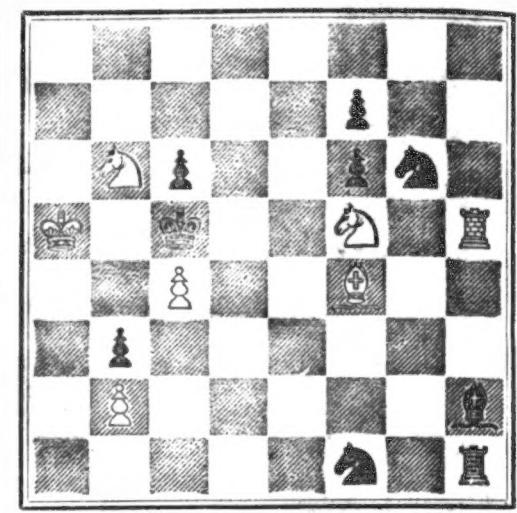
Five PARSOSS IN ONE FAMILY MURDERED—An extraordinary crime has been perpetrated at Avernes, Nord, France. Five persons belonging to the same family were found murdered, and another was dangerously wounded. The massacre was committed about six in the evening, and in the centre of the village. The victims were a farmer, aged forty-five; his two sons, aged nineteen and fifteen; his sister, forty-three; and her daughter, seventeen. The only person of the family that survives is the farmer's wife, aged forty-six, but she is not in a state to be enabled to give her deposition. Active exertions have been made to discover the guilty parties, but hitherto without success. It does not appear that the plunder was the object in view, as nothing was stolen from the house.

AN ITALIAN THIEF—A thief has just been tried for stealing candles from the Virgin's altar in Santa Croce. He was caught in the act by a monk belonging to the adjoining convent, who consigned him to the tender mercies of the police. Brought before the magistrates the delinquent owned to the fact, and narrated that as he was picking up and down Lung' Arno, meditating upon the possible method of appeasing his craving hunger, the Madama appeared to him and gave him leave to take a certain number of candles from her altar in Santa Croce and sell them for bread. He objected, reminding her that he should be taken up for thieving, but she replied that the candles were hers, and that she had a right to dispose of them as she pleased. The judges, however, did not seem of her opinion, and, as she did not appear to confirm her gift, condemned the thief to two months' imprisonment.

Chess.

PROBLEM NO. 248.—By T. SMITH Esq.

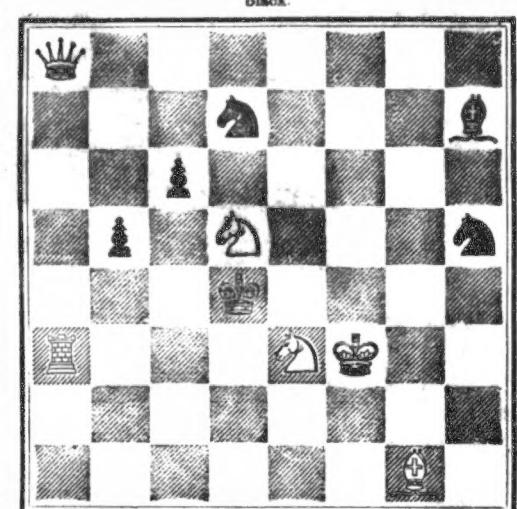
Black



White to move, and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 249.—By Mr. W. GREENWOOD (Sutton Mill).

Black



White to move, and mate in three moves.

Game between two strong players.

White.	Black.
1. P to Q B 4	1. P to Q B 4
2. P to K 3	2. P to K 3
3. P to Q 4	3. P to Q 4
4. Q B P takes P	4. P takes Q P
5. Q Kt to B 3	5. Q takes K P
6. P takes P (a)	6. Q Kt to B 3
7. K B to Q Kt 5	7. K Kt to B 3
8. Q B to K Kt 5	8. K B to K 2
9. Q to Q R 4 (b)	9. Q takes K (B R)
10. K B takes Q Kt	10. P takes B
11. Q takes Q B P	11. Q B to Q 3
12. Q to Q R 6	12. K Kt to K 5 (c)
13. B takes B	13. Q takes B
14. Q Kt takes Q P	14. Q to K Kt 4 (d)
15. Q Kt to K 3	15. Q B to Q Kt 4
16. Q to Q R 3	16. Q B to Q B square
17. K Kt to B 3	17. Q to K B 5
18. Q K to Q 5 (e)	18. Q to Q B 8 (oh)
19. R takes Q (mutes)	19. R takes Q (mutes)

(a) Taking P with Q looks good also.

(b) We do not think it advisable, in this situation, to gain a Pawn at the expense of so much time.

(c) An excellent and well-considered move. Black gives up another Pawn, but secures an immense command of the board.

(d) The winning move; attacking the piece and the K Kt P, and threatening mate in two moves, besides obtaining power to bring Q B into effective operation on the next move.

(e) Intending to win the exchange next move, by checking at K 7, which Black could not prevent except by the mate he had ready.

(f) Taking Q with Q looks good also.

(g) We do not think it advisable, in this situation, to gain a Pawn at the expense of so much time.

(h) An excellent and well-considered move. Black gives up another Pawn, but secures an immense command of the board.

(i) The winning move; attacking the piece and the K Kt P, and threatening mate in two moves, besides obtaining power to bring Q B into effective operation on the next move.

(j) Intending to win the exchange next move, by checking at K 7, which Black could not prevent except by the mate he had ready.

(k) Taking P with Q looks good also.

(l) We do not think it advisable, in this situation, to gain a Pawn at the expense of so much time.

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(p) Taking P with Q looks good also.

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(s) The winning move; attacking the piece and the K Kt P, and threatening mate in two moves, besides obtaining power to bring Q B into effective operation on the next move.

(t) Intending to win the exchange next move, by checking at K 7, which Black could not prevent except by the mate he had ready.

(u) Taking P with Q looks good also.

(v) We do not think it advisable, in this situation, to gain a Pawn at the expense of so much time.

(w) An excellent and well-considered move. Black gives up another Pawn, but secures an immense command of the board.

(x) The winning move; attacking the piece and the K Kt P, and threatening mate in two moves, besides obtaining power to bring Q B into effective operation on the next move.

(y) Intending to win the exchange next move, by checking at K 7, which Black could not prevent except by the mate he had ready.

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(ee) Taking P with Q looks good also.

(ff) We do not think it advisable, in this situation, to gain a Pawn at the expense of so much time.

(gg) An excellent and well-considered move. Black gives up another Pawn, but secures an immense command of the board.

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(ii) Intending to win the exchange next move, by checking at K 7, which Black could not prevent except by the mate he had ready.

(jj) Taking P with Q looks good also.

(kk) We do not think it advisable, in this situation, to gain a Pawn at the expense of so much time.

(ll) An excellent and well-considered move. Black gives up another Pawn, but secures an immense command of the board.

(mm) The winning move; attacking the piece and the K Kt P, and threatening mate in two moves, besides obtaining power to bring Q B into effective operation on the next move.

(nn) Intending to win the exchange next move, by checking at K 7, which Black could not prevent except by the mate he had ready.

(oo) Taking P with Q looks good also.

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(qq) An excellent and well-considered move. Black gives up another Pawn, but secures an immense command of the board.

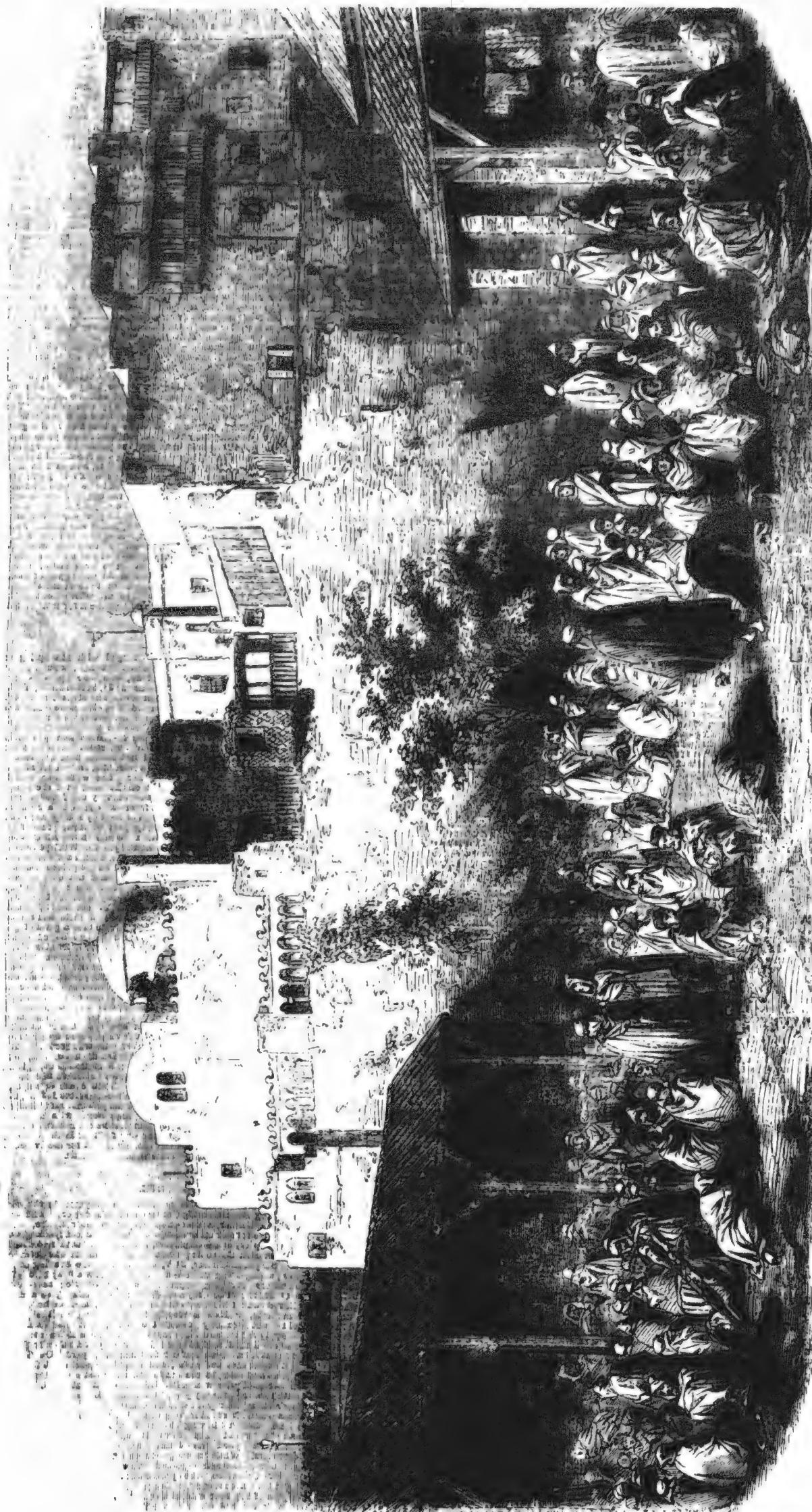
(rr) The winning move; attacking the piece and the K Kt P, and threatening mate in two moves, besides obtaining power to bring Q B into effective operation on the next move.

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(tt) Taking P with Q looks good also.

(uu) We do not think it advisable, in this situation, to gain a Pawn at the expense of so much time.

(vv) An excellent and well-considered move. Black gives up another Pawn, but secures an immense command of the board.



PRINCE ARTHUR IN THE EAST.—PILGRIMS TO MECCA.

MAHOMETAN PILGRIMS AT ALGIERS.

The visit of Prince Arthur to the Holy Land again gives us an opportunity of introducing some views of that interesting country, and also the manners and customs of the inhabitants of various countries in the East. The engraving above is a faithful picture of the half of a band of pilgrims at Algiers, on their way to the city of the Prophet. To make a pilgrimage to Mecca is the desire of every true Mussulman. The respect entertained for those who have accomplished this enterprise is sufficient to excite admiration; and the hope of exemption adds its persuasion to religion's seal.

On the way to or from Mecca, Arab pilgrims present strange, but at the same time a most picturesque figure. Their peculiarly graceful costume, relieved by so many different colors, their arms, and sometimes their richly-ornamented horses and heavily- laden camels, make up a picture which truly one pencil—*Homœo Veras*—can do justice to. Our engraving represents a scene recently witnessed in the courtyard of the Oudah mosque,

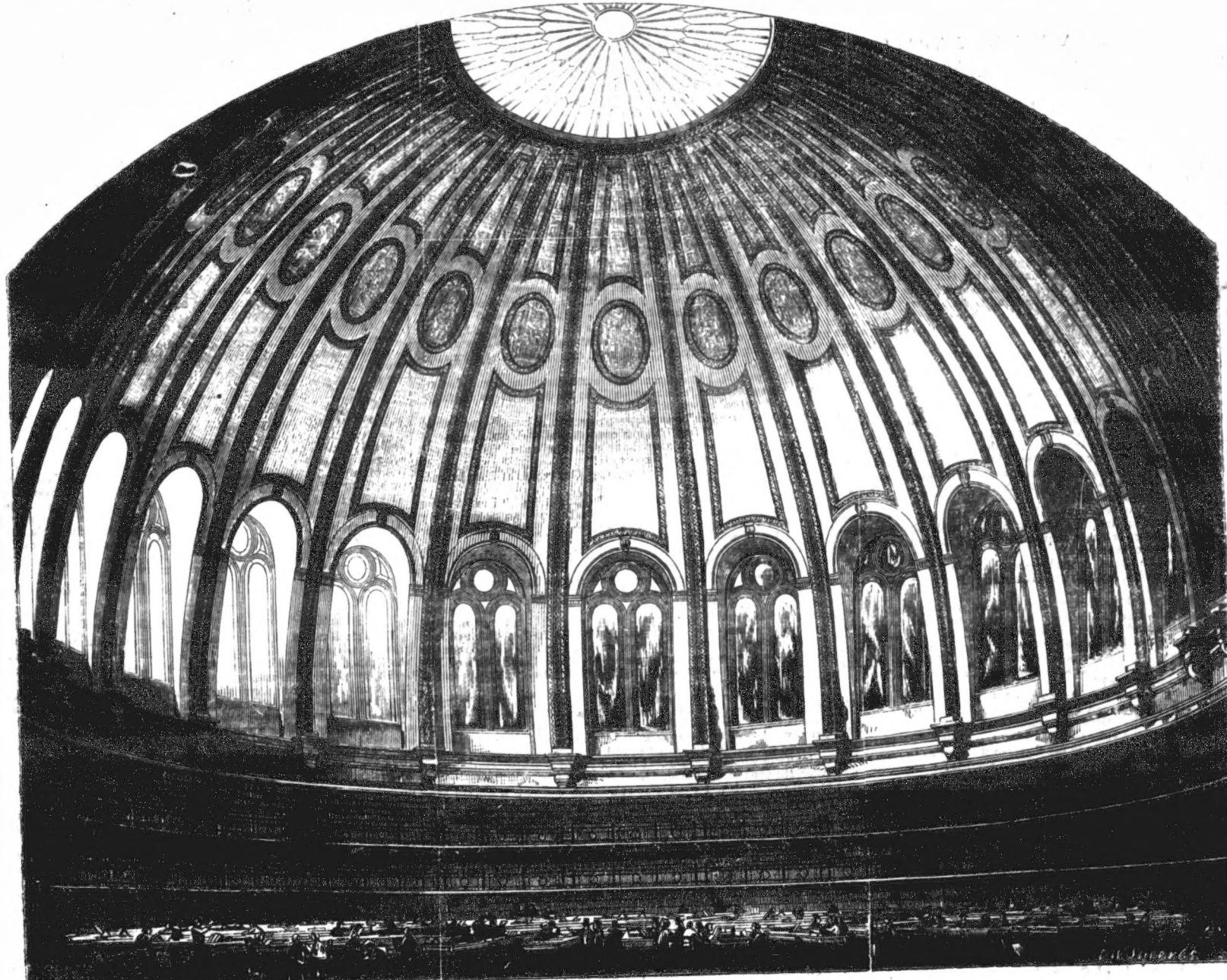
at Algiers. The pilgrims meet here to pay the duty on the vessels which they have collected during their journey; many of them, however, have not the means of paying the duty until they have found a merchant for their merchandise; so that many of them remain in the custom-house sheds, until they succeed in disposing of a portion of their goods, and thus be enabled to clear the revenue minister. "Nearly the whole of these pilgrim merchandize," says our artist, "are old men who seem to have lost all their energies, for during the whole day they squat about, while many roll themselves in their hammocks like mummies, and sleep through the long hours of the day beneath the rays of a burning sun. Towards evening their simple meals are prepared, eaten in silence; chitarrone and coffee are again passed round, the Koran read, and future journeys planned. During the night, the Custom-house authorities are obliged to keep the most vigilant eye over their movements, or they will contrive, with that cunning peculiar to Orientals, to possess themselves of some portion of the detained merchandise, secret about their persons and carry it off at daybreak when they go off the mark for provisions."

Mr. Stanton has sustained the decision of General Sherman. "They had bought it, it is agreed, and paid for it, too, and by the law

GENERAL SHERMAN AND AN ENGLISH CONSUL.

A letter in the New York Times has the following:— "The British consul at Savannah, who is known to travel continually in the huckmeyyeh, made the following remark that the sun never sets on her Majesty's dominions, a circumstance which argues that they will bear watching—lock it into his official head to claim on behalf of certain British subjects a large portion of the cotton which had been captured in the city. Unfortunately for him his application had been anticipated from the consul adopted by certain citizens of Savannah, who placed tickets on hundreds of bales, declaring they belonged to a Liverpool house, and who openly boasted that the consul in question ought to have something to say about any contemplated confiscation of the article. Well, her Britannic Majesty's consul at Savannah comes before General Sherman, and dares him quately putting a cigar at his broad-
quarrel. The general heard the official's story blandly and un-
interruptedly till its close. The consul stated that he had been
commissioned by British subjects to sell on the cotton in their behalf.

of nations it should be recognised as their property. The consul then blared that it would be better to restore the cotton to its owners; and, in order to give force to his remark, he conveyed the idea that his action might be regarded as a mere preliminary of a more effective course. The conqueror of Georgia, not having the fear of the Lion and the Unicorn before his eyes, looked up at the consul, and at once became his questioner. 'You say those British subjects paid for that cotton?' asked General Sherman. 'The British consul said: 'Yes, I have been so instructed.' The bill can be furnished. I believe they have.' G. Gen. Sherman, without wasting a thought on the case with which a gross of bills might be paid, replied, deliberately. 'Yes, if British subjects paid for that cotton, I know what they purchased it for. They gave to the rebels powder, lead, shot and cannon for it. I have captured that cotton. It was mine, and I made a present of it to the United States Government, who failed to sell it. The names of any claimants for it will be taken, but recorded, and be probably the result of future action; but there the matter must rest for the present.' Mr. Stanton has sustained the decision of General Sherman."



THE READING-ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE READING-ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
The building which our engraving represents is circular, and occupies an area of 48,000 superficial feet. The dome is 140 feet in diameter, its height being 106 feet. The reading-room contains 1,250,000 cubic feet of space, and its "suburb," or surrounding libraries, 750,000. The building is constructed principally of iron, with brick arches between the main ribs, supported by twenty four piers. The roof is formed into two separate spherical and concentric air chambers, extending over the whole surface; one between the external covering and the brick vaulting, the object being the equalization of temperature during extremes of heat and cold out of doors; the other chamber, between the brick vaulting and the internal visible surface, being intended to carry off the vitiated air from the reading-room. The supply of fresh air is obtained from a shaft sixty feet high, built on the north side of the north wing about 300 feet distant, communicating with a tunnel or sub way, which has branches or "loop-lines" fitted with valves for diverting the current either wholly through the heating apparatus, or through the cold-air flues, or partly through either, as occasion may require.

The dome contains ample and comfortable accommodation for 300 readers. Each person has a separate table and is screened from the opposite occupant by a longitudinal division, which is fitted with a hinged desk graduated on sloping racks, and a folding shelf for spare books. In the space between the two, which is recessed, an inkstand is fixed, having suitable penholders. Thus the whole table top is free from writing implements or other embarrassments and every precaution is taken to preserve the books. The catalogue tables, with shelves under, and air distributing tubes between, are ranged in two concentric circles around the central superintendent's enclosure or rostrum.

The decoration of the interior dome is happily an exception to the monotonous and dingy shadows usually adopted in this country. Light colours and the purest gilding have been preferred. The great room, therefore, notwithstanding its circular shape, has an illuminated and elegant aspect. The decorative work may be shortly described. The inner surface of the dome is divided into twenty compartments by moulded ribs, which are gilded with leaf prepared from pure gold, the soffit being in ornamental patterns, and the edges touching the adjoining margins fringed with a leaf-pattern scalloped edge. Each compartment contains a circular-headed window, twenty-seven feet high and twelve feet wide, with three panels above, the centre one being medallion-shaped, the whole bordered with gilt mouldings and lines, and the field of the panels finished in encaustic azuré blue, the surrounding margins being of a warm cream colour. The details of the windows are treated in like manner; the spandril panels blue; the enriched column and pilaster caps, the central flowers, the border moulding and lines being gilded; the margin cream colour throughout upon the top of the main ribs' rests.

The under cornice, from which the dome springs, is suitably massive and almost wholly gilded, the fringe being formed into panels bounded by lines terminating at the ends with a gilt frust ornament. Each compartment of the cornice is marked by a bold

enriched gilt console, which forms at once the support of the main rib and a base for statutory. The feet of these ribs is designed for colossal marble statues, the advent of which art we ardently invoke. Between the cornice and the floor the space is filled with bookcases and galleries of access, the cornice, standards and railings of which are wholly gilded, the panels of the soffit of the latter being blue, having gilded ornaments therein.

It is little more than a century since our great national library, which now contains upwards of half a million of volumes, came into existence. In 1753, the first contents of "Montagu House," Bloomsbury, consisted of the Sloane Collection, including only a few books, the Harleian MSS., and the Cottonian Library; parliament providing no money, but, by Act, authorising the provision of £30,000 by a lottery! The old mansion continued perfectly sufficient for the whole miscellaneous contents of the Museum, until a few new rooms were added for the Egyptian antiquities obtained in 1801, and for the Townly Marbles. In 1823 the present entirely new building, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, became necessary. Montagu House was finally levelled with the ground in 1815, the new portico being only finished April 19, 1847. It is worthy of record that in the month of July, 1759, only five readers attended the public reading-room. Now there are several hundreds. This new library cost upwards of £150,000.

We understand that Sir B. Herford Alcock will probably be appointed to succeed Sir F. Bruce as envoy extraordinary at the Court of Pekin.

REPTILES.—Some curious observations have been made at the Garden of Plants on the reptiles that are kept there. The illness to which they are most subject, is, especially, in croup or dysphoria, a singular circumstance considering the extraordinary elasticity of all the tissues in serpents. Nevertheless they enjoy rather a long life; twenty-one of them having lived upwards of six years at the Menagerie. But there are instances of much greater longevity; there is a black trigonocephalus (a venomous serpent closely allied to the rattlesnake, and characterized by its having a horny apophysis to its tail) which has been living at the Menagerie since 1842; and as regards another sort of creature, a fresh-water tortoise from Australia, which arrived at the Garden of Plants in 1846, is still alive and well; so also is a tree frog from the same country. Eight pythons, born in captivity, which on being hatched were only forty-five centimetres (eighteen inches) in length, or thereabouts, have all, in the course of four years, attained a length varying between two and a half metres and three metres sixty centimetres (between eight and eleven feet). There is also a python that has lived sixteen years there. A South American crocodile, or alligator, which was only a foot in length on its arrival in 1851, is now four feet ten inches long; other alligators from North America, only ten inches in length when they were brought in 1852, are now more than three feet in length. They are fed as follows:—As the Garden of Plants is infested with a vast number of rats and mice, the keepers are every morning engaged in hunting these parasites; they kill many, but they also eat some alive. The latter are kept as food for the snakes. For the same purpose, rabbits and guinea-pigs are reared at the menagerie.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, Earl Stanhope called attention to the site proposed for the new courts of justice, which he considered as more unsuitable than a site upon the Thames Embankment. He hoped the error would not be fallen into that had been committed by our ancestors when they built the magnificent cathedral of St. Paul's and took no steps to provide an open space around it from which a view of its architectural beauties might be obtained. In his opinion the Thames Embankment was by far the best site for the new courts. It would also have the advantage of water communication. The noble earl further objected to the appropriation of the Savers' Fee Fund to pay the expense of the new buildings. The Lord Chancellor could not agree that the Thames Embankment would afford the best site, and said that the cost of carrying out such a scheme as that would be much greater than that which had been fixed upon. Observations were also made upon the subject by the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Longford, and Lord Redesdale.

In the House of Commons Mr. H. Berkeley directed attention to the possibility of a war with America, and to the absence of guns capable of protecting our coasts from the aggression of a maritime Power. Mr. Pococke, Sir F. Willoughby, Mr. H. Baillie, and Mr. Monckton also made some remarks on the subject. The Marquis of Hartington declined to discuss the possibility of a war with the United States, whilst he believed the probability of such a misfortune to be very remote indeed. With regard to the coast defences, in case of war, the artillery volunteers would be placed in any works where their presence might be required, and make use of the guns that were now in their possession for practice. He admitted that neither the old nor the new coast batteries were as yet thoroughly armed. So far as the new batteries were finished they had been armed, but those at Plymouth Spirehead, and other places, were not sufficiently advanced to receive their armaments, which, however, would be of a very heavy description. As to the old batteries, he denied that they were in such a state as not to be able to defend themselves against the attacks of wooden ships. Even the 68-pounders were efficient for that purpose; so also was the 110-pounder Armstrong gun, although it was not adequate to cope with iron-plated vessels. With reference to the defence of the commercial ports, he always understood that it was one of the purposes of the fleet to protect them, and not that it was contemplated to defend the whole coast by armed batteries. We had now very good 12-ton and 20-ton guns, and he hoped to have as perfect a weapon as could be obtained in the course of next year. Several other honourable members having addressed the house, the subject dropped, and the house went into committee of supply on the army estimates.

WHILE the Prince of Wales was witnessing the Chertsey steeple-chases on Thursday last, his royal highness had his pocket picked of a valuable gold watch, presented to him by the Queen. The police solemn joke is that the thief will henceforth take the title of Pickpocket of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—*Court Journal.*

MR. J. HANNAY has been appointed Recorder of Pontefract.

Literature.

LOVE IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

"DELIGHTFUL, travelling by the rail," said Leander Tripod to his friend, George Cornwall, as, side by side, they commenced their journey. "Daily passengers by rail, little appreciate the privilege they enjoy; not merely speed and easy travel, a living panorama, and the thought of soon meeting friends at a great distance but the comfortable consciousness of society during the ride, and the reflexion that, should they be smashed into eternity, they will have company on the way."

"Yes," assented his companion, "I always enter a carriage with a feeling of buoyancy and repose from all care for the time. Though our fellow-passengers may be all strangers, it is pleasant to contemplate the variety of faces, and feel that while we are thus boxed up we have a certain community of interests—perils and pleasures in common, which beget a kind of family feeling."

"Ab, have you touch a chord," returned Tripod. "Family feeling! We have no families, and yet nearly half way over the allotted road of life. I have serious thoughts, George, of reforming in this respect, and getting a wife. One should not be altogether wedded to business. What do you think is the best way of getting a wife; and which is the best kind of wife to get?"

"Speak lower! There is a very pretty young lady sitting alone on the opposite seat, and when you speak of matrimony, thunder or artillery would not prevent a woman's hearing from being curiously acute, much less the mere rattling of a train of carriages."

"She looks very sedate, and absorbed in her own affairs," muttered Tripod; "and too much of a lady to mind what her neighbours are saying. What a symmetrical foot and ankle she has; and I don't remember seeing a ruddier nor a blusher mouth."

"They are her property, and we must let that alone," said Cornwall. "As to the best way of making the acquisition you speak of, my ideas are strictly conservative. We should be introduced to her in the society we move in, know her family, and court long enough to know her also; and then the approval of all parties I consider indispensable."

"I am not so conventional. If a woman will take me on trust, and she charms my intuition at first sight, I will take her, irrespective of long or short acquaintance, and in defiance of all comers, kindred or otherwise."

Tripod, as he spoke, looked again at the foot and ankle, and then at the mouth, and he saw it smile! Perhaps she did not hear him.

"I think I should prefer my wife to be ten years younger than myself. I am thirty. Nothing like youth to keep matrimony fresh for a husband, and turn him from false idols."

"If I could not have equality of age, I should wish my wife to be older than I, or the gap between us might be dangerous to her constancy. Besides, I want a wife capable of advising me."

"Cold or impressive?"

"Cold, by all means. Ardour and irregularity go together. Marriage should be a regulator."

"We differ again. Give me somebody who is hot and variable. That is, to have the spice of life. I want sunshine and showers, and more colours than one in my favour—bad. And as to wealth?"

"Indispensable again. It would be an amends for shortcoming, in some other respects."

"Not to me. My charmer, if poor, would love me the more for giving her a hoist out of the detestable inconvenience called poverty. Give me an angel in rags. One in flowing robes is too proud for my money."

"You are not very prudent in regard to women?"

"These graded choosers are hambugged as often as any, and are generally cursed with jealousy. Not to be coarse, you can't tell by the looks of a cat how far she will jump—or has jumped. I don't know but one might as well get a wife by advertising for her as in any way. Why should a woman be debared from an honest confession that she wants a husband, if a good one, as well as any other good thing? Where is the immodesty of being human? and what is it but a suspicious indication of hypocrisy to feign to be otherwise?"

"I don't know," signed Cornwall, wearily. "It is a vexatious puzzle. Perhaps it is best not to get worried at all, but look on, like spectators at a drama, enjoying the interest of the scene, without the responsibility of taking a part in it. Have an apple?"

Tripod stared, took the apple, munched, and then saw that the buddy mouth on the opposite side parted rogishly, and the humurous flash of blue eyes above, accompanied by a low musical laugh, made him suspicious that the young creature had been enjoying herself at his expense.

Just then his friend left his seat to talk with an acquaintance at the further end of the carriage, and Tripod embraced the opportunity for a more complete inspection of his fair and solitary neighbour.

As far as her scrupulously neat and quite elegant attire would permit his roving eyes to judge, she was a model of a figure; and her complexion, pale but healthy, added to the expression of refinement observable in her features. The nose was slightly aquiline, perhaps a trifle too large for the otherwise faultless outlines of her face; but the full, low brow was exquisitely feminine; and, together with the calm, sweet clearness of the good-humoured eyes, denoted much intelligence. Her hair was of a glossy chestnut hue, a splendid garland of natural curls, which, however, were too short for a woman; and Tripod's imagination suggested that they must have been cropped after a fever.

When his attention was first directed to her, she had worn her veil partly over her face. It was thrown back, and she was dividing her attention between a gorgeous fan, an essence-bottle, and a snowy handkerchief with a violet border.

"From eighteen to twenty that nameless fairy is," decided Tripod. "Who is she? whose is she? and where is she going? I wonder I would be impudent for the world. I wouldn't ask her those questions, but seeing that she is journeying alone, what harm would there be in just sitting alongside of her, and relieving the monotony of her ride with a little gentlemanly attention and picked conversation? It would be no more than the proper homage which the gallant soul must ever pay to beauty. She looks, too, as if she expected something of the kind. She seems uneasy in her seat. By Jove! she smiled at me again. What excuse can I invent for speaking to her? I have it. I'll drop my apple!"

Inspired by this romantic thought, Leander Tripod dropped the partly-demolished apple so adroitly that it rolled directly over at her admiring feet; and as if ashamed of his awkwardness, he darted after it and picked it up, so suddenly that the modest lady shrank from him with an exclamation of surprise.

"I beg pardon, ma'am—miss; I had the misfortune to drop my apple. No offence, I hope."

"Not in the least, sir," she quickly answered, her bright countenance grown brighter with merriment, as he lingered at her side, holding out the bitten apple in evidence.

The tone thrilled him to the core with its music. It had a positive, earnest expression; a sad melody, with just enough of masculine depth to make it interesting. There was mind—thought in it. Could concealed sorrow have made that sound habitual? Might she be a tragic actress? However that might be, her look and tone encouraged him, and he ventured to say:—

"I am sorry I have nothing in the way of fruit or other refreshment, which I might presume to offer you. The long journey must be wearisome."

"You are very kind, sir. When we travel alone, the time and distance seem much lengthened."

"Just as you say. Your smelling-bottle, miss!" returned he, seeing that article upon the seat, and presenting it to her, as if unconscious of his intrusion. "You are fortunate in having the shapely side of the ear. Allow me to raise that bled, that you may have an uninterrupted view. This section of the country has a heavenly beauty." And, emphasizing the last words, he looked directly in her face.

"One implied compliment and the service elicited a grateful glance which assured him his attentions were welcome.

"You are happily constituted," now volunteered his fair companion. "How few seem able to appreciate the beauties of a ride like this. I should have raised the blind before if I had not been so absorbed in matters not quite so pleasant. The inner world sometimes makes us negligent of the world without, if not wholly indifferent to it."

She heaved a sigh as she said this, and the emotion made Tripod suspitious of two possibilities, viz., that she had a splendid host, and that her heart was bursting with grief.

"She is too well-bred to parade her troubles!" thought he, "and tries to conceal them under a mask of cheerfulness. But that sigh and that hint! They are not lost upon me. They may lead to heaven upon earth, paradise in an armful—to could such a blessing be in store for me?—to matrimony."

But perhaps she was already married. It was high time to ascertain about that. He should object to being the second husband, while the other fellow was alive, unless duly compensated by her to murder him. First examining his patent leather, to be assured it was free from dirt, he gently trod upon one of her dainty extremities.

"I beg pardon, I trod upon your foot, miss or madam. Let my excuse be that your feet are so small as to be next to invisible, madam—or should I say, miss?"

"I am not in wry," was her response, in a dejected tone, which seemed to interpret the fittering condition of a despairing heart. She put her hand with convulsive pressure upon his arm, and added, "Oh, sir, if you only knew all!"

Here was an advance and an opening, the more thrilling because exhibited so soon.

"Beauty in distress and confiding," thought he. "I must know all about this matter. Providence has thrown an angel in my way, and I will protect her with arm, money, life—husband her if need be. I will, or dammy."

The conversation now became intensely earnest and confiding on both sides, much in whispers. Leander Tripod telling her all about himself, and being informed in return that her name was Marian Starbloom; that her hard old father was a wealthy retired merchant, and insisted upon her marrying one Dionysius Prowlcock, a disagreeable gentleman, with a mighty pile of money; to escape whose persecuting attentions she had abandoned her father's house, and was now flying with her trunk, and no money, to another city, where she expected to spend the residue of her days in the chosen liberty of maiden servitude—unhappy and a biringly yet free.

"Miss Starbloom, my heart gushes for you. Fortunately, your affecting tale has been told to a gentleman. I have but twenty pounds in my wallet, but I can easily get more at the end of our journey. I shall be deeply wounded if you refuse to accept it, even if but as a loan. I will protect you till death, and against all persecution from whatever source. I beg of you to consider yourself my sister till your future becomes brighter; and if you will permit me to call you Marian, I shall wish to utter no sweet word till the rosy hour when somebody doubles me at the altar."

"Call me what you please, Leander," cried she, accepting the wallet her eyes glowing with fervour. "You are a man, a gentleman; yes, more. Henceforth I will call you my god!" And seizing him about the neck, she gave him a rapturous kiss.

Leander shed tears, and dropped the apple under the next seat that he might better use his handkerchief.

He had commenced the journey of love for the first time in his life; and when the train entered the last station he had made up his mind that ere long he should enter "the princess paths of dalliance."

His friend Cornwall was astonished to witness this early intimacy of the couple, and impatiently awaited a solution of the mystery.

The development came speedily, and equally electrifying to all three of the parties; for just as Leander had assisted Marian from the car, and was about to introduce his friend, apart from the bustling crowd, two policemen approached them, one of whom announced that he was a detective, and the other seized the hand of the frightened Marian, with a vigorous grasp, and informed her that she was safe and a prisoner.

"And must come right along without any fuss," said the other, sternly, as he observed the efforts of Marian to release her hand.

"How's this? I can't permit this rudeness," said Tripod. "This lady is under my protection."

"A slight mistake of yours—she is under ours. We are under orders to arrest her for robbery."

"Robbery? Impossible!"

"It is a trick of my persecutors!" exclaimed Miss Starbloom, still struggling.

"A trick of your persecutors, and a lucky one, too. We got here just in time, thanks to the telegraph. I'll trouble you for your luggage-ticket, my fine miss, if you've got it about your trouser."

"Her trow—By heaven, sir, this impudence is insufferable! How dare you address a lady in that vulgar manner? And you, sir, let go her hand. Don't you see that your ruds gripes gives her pain?"

"I'll give you pain, over the head, if you interfere with me. I'm in the discharge of my duty."

"I am waiting for that luggage-ticket," again demanded the other officer.

"George!" cried the now infuriated Tripod, "you attend to that fellow and I'll stow away this one in next to no time. Drop that hand!"

"You are too bas'y, Leander," advised his friend. "Get an explanation first. Officer, my friend is a gentleman, but labouring under a great delusion."

"I should think so," returned the man, laughing, "or I should take him in charge too. This gay-looking prisoner here, though so young and polished, is one of the most internal thieves in the country. We have his photograph in the gallery. We are authorized by telegram to take him now for robbing some rich old fool of £1,000—the old cock supposing the young chick was a pullet, instead of a young man disguised as a woman; and before he found out his mistake, his sweet heart was off with his money."

"This is amazing! Leander, this young woman is a young man!"

"Nonsense," replied Tripod. "A conspiracy."

"I am a defenceless woman. Will no one protect me?" implored the prisoner.

"Ha! ha! That's his gait. Plays it pretty well, don't he? Swoon, my dear, swoon, to save your modesty; for, if you don't, and don't deliver up your luggage-ticket, we shall search you before the whole crowd, and the ladies will have to stand out of the way."

This remarkable threat had the desired effect. Rather than collapse his skirts in such a public place, the lady-like young man collapsed himself, and admitted his sex; the result being that Tripod received his wallet back, and the sweet-looking sinner was taken away with his baggage, to answer for conveying away the funds of some silly old man.

It was a heavy blow, but a narrow escape for Tripod, who concluded that the best way to get a wife is not by making love in a railway carriage—at least, before the sex is a fixed fact.

NEW MUSIC.

THE "TIMES" AND "TELEGRAPH" GALOP. Composed for the pianoforte by EMILY E. ARMSTRONG. London: Robert Coak and Co., New Burlington-street—This composition is exceedingly spirited, and is somewhat a novelty as far as the words are concerned, though the introduction of vocal effects into dance music is by no means rare. The lively couplet running in the galop before us is as follows:—

"Read the leading article in the *Times* to-day.
And do not miss a particle of what it has to say.
The *Times*, *Morning Post*, *Standard*, *Daily Telegraph*"

SACRED MUSIC, for Sunday evenings, intended chiefly for the use of schools and private families. Edited and arranged by G. F. WEST. London: Cooke and Co.—This collection embraces nine favourite and well-known compositions, including "Jerusalem, the golden," "Great God, what do I see and hear?" "God moves in a mysterious way," "Hark! the herald angel sing," "Hear me, God to thee," and others of equal beauty.

THE VOICE OF NIGHT. Song. English version by WILLIAM HILLS. Music by FRANZ ABT. London: Robert Cooke and Co. A very melodious song, and may be termed partly sacred. The words are pretty and poetic.

THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER. Sacred Song. Words by H. KIRKE WHITE. Music by BRIMBLE RICHARDS. London: Cooke and Co.—When we say that Mr. Richards has done justice to the beautiful words of Henry Kirke White, no further praise of ours is needed for this composition.

WHAT WILL MISS WOBBINSON SAY? Words by W. WILLIAMS. Music by C. SOLOMON. London: D'Alorn, Bathbone-Place—This humorous song has the rare merit of being free from all vulgarity; and may indeed be termed a drawing-room comic song—a class of song of which we have very few at the present day. The one before us has been made highly popular by the eccentric Vance, and by Mr. Tom Fauchier at Weston's and other first-class music halls. The song is sung in the character of a lisping, Dandry gentleman, and details the many things he must do—"or what would Miss Wobbinson say?" It is embellished with an admirable likeness of Vance, one of the best we have seen. The music is catching, and within the compass of any voice.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN—Continue patting in cuttings of bedding-out plants. Give artichokes plenty of air in mild weather, and draw the light quite off the frames. Shift on the young stock of calceolarias, by placing them low in the pots, to encourage them to throw out young roots from the lower part of the stem, and when they have made fresh growth top them, to make them dwarf and bushy. Propagate roses by cuttings, layers, and grafts; prune the old varieties, by cutting away all the old wood, leaving the young shoots at regular distances. Plant *Hedera pavonia*, as it makes a splendid bed, and will grow in common soil. Plant *Phytolacca* in beds and borders. Get in well-sunk cuttings of *fuchsias*, and thin the stems of those that have been left in the open ground during the winter.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Should the frosts have delayed any of the work on ear for last week, hurry it on with all speed on the first opportunity. For a good stock of *broccoli*, sow Early Pansy and Snow's Winter White for cutting in January and February; and Purple Sprouting and Knight's Protecting for March and April. Plant out the early sowings of *cauliflowers* as soon as they are of sufficient size. Sow broad beans, peas, onions, carrots, radishes, lettuce, cress, spinach, &c. Continue to get in main crop of potatoes.

FRUIT GARDEN.—After the late severe gales, look well after pruning and fresh nailing; also go over grafts and add additional clay where cracks appear, and remove all shoots that appear below the graft. See that stakes are again well secured.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDING.—On Saturday, at York Castle, before Mr. C. H. Thompson and Mr. W. J. Colman, West Riding magistrates seven men, named William and Thomas Kettlewell, William Allison, George Batty, William Whitley, George Robinson, and Henry Stead, were charged with having, on the 8th of March, forcibly entered a house at Ashgate, Bays, near York, belonging to Benson and John Mitchell Barstow, whom they forcibly expelled. It appeared that William Kettlewell fancied he was the rightful heir of Miss Ann Fawcett, who died intestate, and of whose property the Barstow's have now possession. On the morning of the 8th of March, while Mr. Benson Barstow was at breakfast, William Kettlewell, Allison, and Batty presented themselves at the back door of Mr. Barstow's house, and delivered a note to the cook for her master. This she delivered in the breakfast-room, and as she left this place she found that she had been followed by the man whom she had left at the door. The note ran—"March, 1865. Mr. Barstow, Sir—I hope you will excuse us coming to see the house, as we want to see round it—Yours truly, Lord MUCK." Mr. Barstow had not time to read this note before the three men in question entered the breakfast-room, and Allison introduced William Kettlewell as the "heir of the law," and desired Mr. Barstow to quit the place. He refused, upon which he was dragged to a safe, thrown into the hall, where a key was wrenches from his hand, and one of his fingers sprained, and subsequently ejected from his house. The doors and gates of the premises were then barricaded by the three mentioned and the remainder of the defendants, excepting Robinson, and the servants ordered to pack up their things and leave. This they did. In the meantime Mr. Benson Barstow succeeded in getting one of his horses out of his stable, on which he rode to York, and obtained a warrant against William Kettlewell. On returning in the afternoon he found his house occupied by the defendants and a large number of other villagers, and all the rooms seemed to have been searched. Viscous had been consumed, the tablecloths bore marks of liquor, the carpets were spit upon, and, in fact, everything was in extreme disorder. Mr. Barstow's reoccupation was only gained by forcing open the doors. Plate, securities, debentures, and cash to an amount of nearly £100,000 were in the rooms the prisoners had entered, but fortunately none of this had been disturbed. The bench discharged Robinson for want of evidence, and committed the remainder for trial at York assizes.

A NOBLEMAN PREACHING THE GOSPEL.—On Sunday, at three o'clock, the Earl of Kintore preached at Edward-street Literary Institute, in Portman-square, instead of Mrs. Thistlethwaite, of Grosvenor-square, who was unable, from indisposition, to give her usual exposition of the Scriptures in that place. In the expectation of hearing that earnest and eloquent lady preacher, the place was crowded before the services began. The noble lord chose as his text the 24th and 25th verses of the 27th chapter of the Gospel by Matthew, dwelling especially on the words in the 25th verse—"Then answered all the people and said, His blood be upon us and our children." We recommend our readers who require any Christmas Amusements or Presents to inspect the stock of Electrical, Galvanic, and Chemical Apparatus at Mr. Faulkner's Laboratory, 40, Endell-street. We draw especial attention to the newly-invented Magnetic Electric Cell, for giving shocks, and for the cure of various diseases, used without battery or acid; also to the brilliant light made by burning Magneto-wire, which is now sold at 5d per foot; and to the Magnetic Electric Engine, a beautiful piece of apparatus price 2s. to 30s.—[Advertisement.]

Varieties.

WHY is a bad sovereign like a whisper?—Because it's uttered but not aloud (allowed).

“THE GENTLEMEN OF THE LONG ROBE.”—Baby-boys to be are shortened.—*Prints*.

MRS PARTINGTON considers that the “Government measures” are very bad; else why do they require carrying out?

“A SHORT LIFE AND A MERRY ONE”—The man who wishes to enjoy a “little life” generally succeeds in so doing.

WHY was the Greek slave very badly used?—Because the sculptor chiseled her out of her clothes.

A MAN advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds that it will be profitable to the undertaker.

If a lady in a red cloak were to cross a field in which was a goat, what wonderful transformation would probably take place?—The goat would turn to butter and the lady into a scarlet-rumour.

A PARISIAN robber, who was seized in the act of stealing in the shop of a tobacconist, said, by way of excusing himself, that he never heard of a law which forbade a man to take snuff.

UGLY people are as anxious as handsome ones to perpetuate their features; probably, having lived so long with their ugliness, they have become attached to it.

The difference between the married and divorced is exceedingly slight, consisting merely of the exchange of a couple of letters, the married being united and the divorced united.—*Fun*.

A LITERARY INQUIRY.—Might the “copy” of a comic work be termed an illuminated manuscript, because the author has made light of his subject?

GOING AHEAD.—A Yankee has just caught ducks to swim in hot water, and with such success that they lay boiled eggs. Who says this is not an age of improvement?

THE man that started for a walk in the “field of speculation,” lost his way for want of landmarks, and after a diligent search by his friends, was restored “to the bosom of his family.”

PLAIS SPEAKING.—Dr. Johnson, when a lady who travelled with him in a carriage remarked that she could not hear him in consequence of the noise, is said to have answered, “Madame, the slowness of circumlocutory motion renders the modulations of ordinary discourse inaudible; and the artful noise materials which compose our aural members become stolidized to the exercise of their natural functions.

THE WIDOWER’S CHICHE.—The following advertisement appeared lately in the *Petits Affiches*:—“A widower desires to meet with a young woman who has been reared in the school of adversity. He seeks no other dowry than an expressive physiognomy and an imperious character. An ardent ignorance of the piano preferred. No lady of literary tastes or English subject need apply.”

A FASHIONABLE STUFF.—A man named Hardham, who had been numberer or house-counter to Garrick, opened a snuff-shop at 37, Fleet street, in the year 1761, and sold a mixture which he called “Hardham’s 37,” being the number of his house. Garrick did him this service—on the occasion of persecuting a fine gentleman in one of the fashionable comedies of the day, he produced a snuff-box, and offering it to an actor who was on the stage with him, said, “Take this; it is Hardham’s celebrated No. 37, the only snuff-box for the nostril of fine gent’men.” The puff took, the snuff became the fashion, and Hardham became rich by the sale, and it is highly popular at the present day.

PICKINGS FROM “FUN.”

DOCTOR COMMONS—Physic.

A LOVER OF THE “FINE” ARTS.—Banting.

THE GOWN OF MANHOOD.—His wife’s.

MODEL FOR A PAINTER.—A man of colour.

WRITS OF ERROR—Marriage contracts.

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HO, INDEX!—There is to be a grand agricultural show in May next at Cologne. Of course, if agricultural implements are exhibited we may expect to see some fine specimens of *hoe* de Cologne.

“BATTY, BELLE MAZEPPE.”—Miss Monken is placed, by the illness of her horse, *hors de combat*, being unable to procure another courser in his stead. There is, however, no foundation for a report that the indisposition of the quadruped has foreclosed the engagement.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.—A. BOPRE.—“Take a rope and hang yourself” is not, we believe, an elevated expression. It is generally addressed to those persons about contracting the bond of matrimony, and from this custom is, we imagine, in some way connected with the “Lovers’ knot.”

THE following is an extract from the second edition (page 182) of the Translation of the *Pharmacopeia* of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.—“It is no small defect in this compilation (apart from the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemipheroidal persons can’t be aloe, except it be in the form of COCKLE’S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, sciamony, and coloony, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract the astringency of which is obviated, I suspect by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an astringent nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogeous purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a digestant and astringent. That it does not commonly produce hemorrhoids, like most aloe pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane.”—(Advertisement)

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